

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3172.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1888.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at BATH, commencing on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

President Elect.
SIR FREDERICK J. BRAMWELL, D.C.L. F.R.S. M.Inst.C.E.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF MEMOIRS.—Authors are requested to give notice of their intention to offer Papers. Information about lodgings and other local arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, 15, Old Bond-street, Bath.
A. T. ATCHISON, Secretary.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

BRITISH SECTION.
The Right Hon. P. DE KYSER, Lord Mayor, Chairman.

The LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B., Vice Chairman.
The Executive Council are prepared to receive TENDERS for the right to PRINT, SELL, and OBTAIN ADVERTISEMENTS for the OFFICIAL CATALOGUE of the British Section. Information may be obtained on application to the SECRETARY, 2, Walbrook, E.C. Tenders to be sent in by August 31st.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1888. The New Gallery, Regent-street, W.

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ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

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5000 ARE REQUIRED TO BUILD A CHAPEL, WAITING-ROOMS, and LODGE on the Society's grounds at Woking. Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary, W. E. EAST, Esq., C.E., 11, Argyll-street, London, W., and also at the Office of the Society, 88, Wigmore-street, London, W.
Amount received up to date, 1,770. 15s.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.

Mr. HENRY BLACKBURN, Editor of 'Academy Notes,' &c., is now making arrangements for 1888-9, including his POPULAR LECTURE on 'Pictures of the Year.' The Royal Academy, and Paris Salon, 1888, illustrated by Line-light.—Address 103, Victoria-street, Westminster.

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Public or Private.—A Gentleman of practical experience and business habits, SEEKS an APPOINTMENT where energetic work would be appreciated. The highest references offered.—Address H., 37, Exchange-street, Norwich.

BOROUGH of BRIGHTON FREE LIBRARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Town Council are about to APPOINT a LIBRARIAN of the FREE LIBRARY at a salary of 300 per annum.

The Librarian will not be permitted to hold any other appointment or to engage in or follow any other occupation, and he must be prepared to attend daily during the hours appointed for the issue of books on loan to the public. He must be of thorough business habits, and possess a practical knowledge and experience of library work, and he will be required to take charge of, superintend, and be responsible for the efficiency of the Institution.

Applications for the above appointment, stating age, late or present occupation and accompanied with testimonials, are to be addressed to me, and endorsed 'Application for the Appointment of Librarian,' and must be left at my office at the Town Hall before 1 o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, 1888.

Personal application to Members of the Town Council or to the Library Sub-Committee by or on behalf of Candidates for the office will be considered a disqualification.
FRANCIS J. TILLSTONE, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Brighton, August 3rd, 1888.

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THE PROPRIETOR of an old-established

CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER (Daily and Weekly) is desirous of corresponding with a Gentleman of good Press experience with a view to PARTNERSHIP. Capital required about 5,000.—Address, by letter, M. D., care of Messrs. R. F. White & Son, 33, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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Shorthand Notes taken. References to Authors.—Miss GLADDING, 1, Longborough-road, Brighton, S.W.

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A HALL of RESIDENCE for fifty-three men studying at University College.
For particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL or DEAN, at the Hall; or to Mr. HARRY BROWN, at the Office of University College, Gower-street.

PARIS.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on SATURDAY at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 234, Rue de Rivoli.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE,

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Principals—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. TODD.

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Full List and references on application. Classes assemble Sept. 23. Large Gymnasium and Tennis Courts.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, an experienced PRINCIPAL ART MASTER to give DAY and EVENING INSTRUCTION. Salary, 250 per annum. The Master appointed will be required to commence duty on September 21st next.—Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with references, to be sent to the undersigned on or before August 20th. Personal application to individual members of the Board must not be made.
CHARLES HENRY WYATT,
6, St. James's-square, Manchester. Clerk of the Board.

THE HEAD-MASTERSHIP of the LEICESTER

SCHOOL of Art being VACANT, the Committee are prepared to receive applications for the appointment.

The duties to commence on MONDAY, October 1st next.

Candidates are requested to forward their testimonials to the Hon. SECRETARY of the School of Art, Hastings-street, Leicester, on or before MONDAY, August 20th, from whom also any further particulars may be obtained.

REQUIRED, for the CENTRAL TRAINING

COLLEGE of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY, a RESIDENT PRINCIPAL, of University distinction, at a salary of 600l. a year. Further particulars may be obtained from ALFRED BOURNE, Esq., B.A., at the Training College, Borough-road, London, S.E., to whom applications, with eighteen copies of printed testimonials, may be sent not later than September 20th.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of SOUTH WALES

and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.

The PROFESSORSHIP in LATIN is VACANT. Candidates may obtain particulars by applying to IVOR JAMES, Registrar.

Cardiff, July 21st, 1888.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY of SYDNEY.—Applications are invited from Gentlemen qualified to fill the Office of LECTURER in FRENCH and GERMAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE in the Sydney University.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT.

1. Salary, 500l. per annum, to date from February 1st, 1889; or, if the Lecturer shall not then have arrived in Sydney, from the day of his arrival. Note.—The Academic Year commences on MONDAY, March 1st, 1889.

2. The engagement will be terminable at six months' notice on either side.

3. The Lecturer will be required to deliver Lectures as directed by the Professor of Modern Literature (Professor MacCallum, M.A.), and generally to act under his instructions. He will also be required to take part in the annual examinations of students.

4. The Lecturer will not be allowed to engage in any other profession or business without the permission of the Senate.

5. The sum of 50l. will be allowed to defray travelling expenses from England to Sydney, this sum to be returned to the University in event of the Lecturer terminating his engagement before the expiration of two years from the date of entering upon his duties.

6. Applications, stating Candidate's age, and accompanied by six copies of testimonials, must be sent on or before September 1st next, to the Agent-General for New South Wales, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

DANIEL COOPER,
Acting-Agent-General for New South Wales.

August 1st, 1888.

THE UNIVERSITY of ADELAIDE.—HUGHES

PROFESSORSHIP of ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE and MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Applications for the above PROFESSORSHIP will be received by Sir ARTHUR BLAIR, K.C.M.G. C.B., Agent-General for South Australia, at 5, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, not later than November 1, 1888. Salary, 600l. a year. Duties commence on March 1st, 1889. Particulars of tenure and duties may be obtained at the Agent-General's Office.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF APPLICANTS.

Subject to the Statutes, the appointment will be for a fixed term of five years, and will be determinable only at the end of the fifth or some subsequent year by six months' notice on either side.

The Professor will be expected to be in Adelaide not later than March 1st, 1889. In lieu of an allowance for travelling expenses, the salary will be paid from January 1st, 1889.

The following extract from the Statutes of the University is added for the information of candidates.

CHAPTER IV.—OF PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

3. Each Professor and Lecturer shall hold office on such terms as have been or may be fixed by the Council at the time of making the appointment.

4. Whenever sickness or any other cause shall incapacitate any Professor or Lecturer from performing the duties of his office, the Council may appoint a substitute to act in his stead during such incapacity, and such substitute shall receive such proportion, not exceeding one-half, of the salary of the Professor or Lecturer so incapacitated as the Council shall direct.

5. The Council may at its discretion dismise from his office or suspend for a time from performing the duties and receiving the salary thereof any Professor whose continuance in his office or in the performance of the duties thereof shall, in the opinion of the Council, be injurious to the progress of the Students or to the interests of the University, provided that no such dismission shall have effect until confirmed by the Vice-Chancellor.

6. No Professor shall sit in Parliament or become a member of any political association; nor shall he (without the sanction of the Council) give private instruction or deliver lectures to persons not being students of the University.

7. The Professors and Lecturers shall take such part in the University Examinations as the Council shall direct, but no Professor or Lecturer shall be required to examine in any subject which it is not his duty to teach.

8. During Term, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, the whole time of the Professor shall be at the disposal of the Council for the purposes of the University.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.

The CHAIR of CHEMISTRY in this UNIVERSITY, in the patronage of the University Court, being about to become VACANT by the retirement of Professor Brazier, by a minute of the said Court Candidates are requested to lodge applications, with such testimonials as they may think fit, in the hands of the Secretary of the Court, ROBERT WALKER, Esq., M.A., University Library, Aberdeen, on or before the 15th day of September ensuing.

The Secretary will afford such further information as may be desired. University of Aberdeen, 4th August, 1888.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUSES for the SESSION 1888-89 are NOW READY.

1. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, SCIENCE, AND LAW.
2. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.
3. DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.
4. DEPARTMENT OF THE EVENING CLASSES.
5. SCHOLARSHIPS, &c. (value 12l. to 100l. per annum).

Apply to Mr. CORNISH, Piccadilly; or at the College.

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M.A., Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAWS and of SCIENCE (including the Indian School and the Department of Fine Arts) will BEGIN on OCTOBER 3rd. The Introductory Lecture will be given at 3 P.M. by Prof. E. RAY LANKESTER, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S.

Professors.

F. Althaus, Ph.D.—German.
 Rev. S. Real, B.A.—Chinese.
 Edward Spencer Bentley, M.A.—Ancient and Modern History.
 Cecil Bendall, M.A.—Sanskrit.
 Rev. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc. F.R.S. F.G.S.—Geology and Mineralogy (Yates Goldsmith Professorship).
 Rev. A. J. Church, M.A.—Latin.
 Rev. W. R. H. Davis, LL.D. Ph.D.—Pali and Buddhist Literature.
 Antonio Farnell, LL.B.—Italian Language and Literature.
 G. A. Fleming, M.A. D.Sc.—Electrical Technology.
 J. C. Foster, B.A. F.R.S.—Physics.
 H. S. Foxwell, M.A.—Political Economy (Newmach Professorship).
 Alfred Goodwin, M.A.—Greek.
 Charles Graham, D.Sc. F.I.C.—Chemical Technology.
 Alexander Henry, M.A. LL.B.—Jurisprudence.
 M. J. M. Hill, M.A.—Mathematics.
 A. H. Keane, B.A.—Hindustani.
 Alex. B. W. Kennedy, M.Inst.C.E. F.R.S.—Engineering and Mechanical Technology.
 H. Lallmand, B.Sc.—French Language and Literature.
 E. Ray Lankester, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S.—Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell Professorship).
 A. Legge—Fine Arts (Slade Professorship).
 Rev. D. W. Marks—Hebrew (Goldsmith Professorship).
 Henry Morley, LL.D.—English Language and Literature.
 A. F. Murison, M.A.—Roman Law.
 Karl Pearson, M.A. LL.B.—Applied Mathematics.
 J. P. Postgate, M.A.—Comparative Philology.
 W. Ramsay, Ph.D. F.R.S.—Chemistry.
 Charles Rice, Ph.D.—Arabic and Persian.
 G. Croom Robertson, M.A.—Philosophy of Mind and Logic (Grote Professorship).
 E. A. Schaffer, F.R.S.—Physiology (Jodrell Professorship).
 T. E. Scrutton, M.A. LL.D.—Constitutional Law and History.
 T. Roger Smith, F.R.I.B.A.—Architecture.
 L. E. Vernon Harcourt, M.A. M.Inst.C.E.—Civil Engineering and Surveying.
 F. W. Oliver, B.A. D.Sc. (Lecturer)—Botany.
 Vacant.—Archæology (Yates Professorship).

Scholarships, &c. of the value of 2,000, may be awarded annually; among these are included Three Andrews Entrance Prizes, of the value of 300 each, the examination for which begins on September 27th. The regulations as to these, and any further information as to Classes, Prizes, &c., may be obtained from the SECRETARY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

SESSION 1888-89 will open on TUESDAY, October 16, and the SUPPLEMENTAL, MATRICULATION, and SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be proceeded with, on the dates laid down in the College Calendar.

THE LECTURES in ARTS, MEDICINE, and ENGINEERING will commence on TUESDAY, October 30, and the LAW LECTURES on December 4.

THE SUMMER MEDICAL CLASSES will commence on May 1, except BOTANY, which will begin on April 1.

The following Scholarships will be open to competition at the commencement of the Session, and the Entrance Prizes of the College Calendar. Junior Scholars are exempted from one-half of the Class Fees for the Courses prescribed to Students of their faculty and standing (Honour Courses excepted) during the Term of Scholarship.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

FACULTY OF ARTS. Annual Value, 24l.
 Fifteen are awarded for proficiency in Literature, viz.:—
 Five open to Students of the First Year.
 Five " " " Second Year.
 Five " " " Third Year.

Fifteen are awarded for proficiency in Science, viz.:—
 Five open to Students of the First Year.
 Five " " " Second Year.
 Five " " " Third Year.

There is no Examination for the Scholarships in Literature and Science of the Third Year; they are held by the Scholars of the Second Year of the previous Session, under such regulations as the Council may prescribe.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING. Annual Value, 200l.

Two open to Students of the First Year.
 Two " " " Second Year.
 One " " " Third Year.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. Annual Value, 250l.

Two open to Students of the First Year.
 Two " " " Second Year.
 Two " " " Third Year.
 Two " " " Fourth Year.

FACULTY OF LAW. Annual Value, 50l.

One open to Students of the First Year.
 One " " " Second Year.
 One " " " Third Year.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS. Annual Value, 40l.

Eight open to Matriculated Students under the conditions laid down in the Calendar.

ENDOWMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. A SULLIVAN SCHOLARSHIP, of the annual value of about 40l., tenable for three years.
 2. An EMILY LADY FAKENHAM SCHOLARSHIP, of the annual value of about 200l., tenable for three years.
 3. A FORTER SCHOLARSHIP, of the annual value of 50l., tenable for two years.

4. A DUNVILLE STUDENTSHIP, tenable for two years, of the value of 45l. for the first year and 100l. for the second year.

The EXHIBITION connected with the Royal Academical Institution will be awarded at the same time.

The COLLEGE CLASSES embrace the branches of instruction required for admission to the Civil and Military Services, and for the Indian and other Public Competitive Examinations.

For further information see the Belfast Queen's College Calendar for 1888-89, or apply, personally or by letter, to the Registrar of the College.

By order of the President,
 JOHN PURSER, LL.D., Registrar.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

THE WINTER SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 1st, 1888. Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the collegiate regulations. The Hospital comprises a service of 748 beds (including 70 for convalescents at Swanley). For further particulars apply personally or by letter to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 1500 each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on SEPTEMBER 25th and Following Days. One of the value of 1500 will be awarded to the best Candidate at this Examination under Twenty Years of age, if of sufficient merit. For the other, the Candidates must be under Twenty-five Years of age.

The subjects of Examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Biology. No Candidate to take more than four subjects.

The JEAFFERSON EXHIBITION (value 250) will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following languages—Greek, French, and German.

The Clinical Subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of July, 1887.

Candidates must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any Medical School, or to the Practice of any Medical Profession, before the Examination. Successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination, and are eligible for the other Hospital Scholarships and Prizes.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS OBTAINABLE BY STUDENTS AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

At Entrance: Entrance Scholarship in Science—Senior	£150
Junior	150
Jeafrson Exhibition	250
Primary Scientific Exhibition	50
Shuter Scholarship, Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica	50
At End of First Year: Three Junior Scholarships, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica	£50, £50, £50
At End of Second Year: Senior Scholarship, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry	50
At End of Third Year: Senior Scholarships (in Clinical Medicine) and Medial	50
Brackenbury Scholarships:—	
In Medicine	30
In Surgery	30
Lawrence Scholarship (in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery) and Medial	42

For particulars, applications may be made to the WARDEN of the College, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION, 1888-89 will Commence on MONDAY, October 1st, when the Prizes will be distributed by Sir ARTHUR T. WATSON, Bart., G.C., and an Introductory Address will be delivered by W. FOSTER, Esq., M.A. F.R.S.

TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS (value 1000, and 600) will be Open for Competition on September 27th and 28th.

The School Buildings have been recently enlarged, comprising new Theatre, Library, Physiological Laboratory, Materia Medica Museum, Student's Room, and Luncheon Room.

Resident Scholarships and Prizes are annually Sixteen Resident Hospital appointments Open to Students.

The Composition Fee for the whole Medical Curriculum is 1000. Special provision is made for Medical Students and for Candidates for the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Examination.

The Residential College adjoins the Hospital, and provides accommodation for Thirty Students and a Resident Warden.

Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained from the Resident Medical Officer at the Hospital, or from

A. PEARCE GOULD, Dean.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.

THE WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 1st, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by Dr. EWART, at 4.

The following ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered for Competition in October:—

1. A SCHOLARSHIP, value 1250, for the sons of medical men who have entered the school as *bona fide* first year students during the current year.

2. TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, each of 500l., open to all students commencing their studies.

3. A SCHOLARSHIP, value 600l., open to all students who have entered the school during the current year, and who have passed the Cambridge 1st M.B. since October, 1887.

4. A SCHOLARSHIP, value 600l., for students who, having been signed up for or previously passed the Oxford 1st M.B. or the Cambridge 2nd M.B., have entered the School during the current year.

The following Exhibitions and Prizes are also open to students:—The William Brown 100l. Exhibition; the William Brown 40l. Exhibition; the Brackenbury Prize in Medicine, value 32l.; the Brackenbury Prize in Surgery, value 32l.; the Pollock Prize in Physiology, value 18l.; the Johnson Prize in Anatomy, value 10l. 10s.; the Treasurer's Prize, value 10l. 10s.; General Proficiency Prizes for first, second, and third year students, of 10l. 10s. each; the Brodie Prize in Surgery; the Acland Prize in Medicine; the Thompson Medal; and Sir Charles Clark's Prize.

All hospital appointments, including the two House Physicianships and two House Surgeonships, are awarded as the result of competition, and are open to the students without additional expense of any kind.

Clerkships and Dresserships and all the minor appointments are given without extra fees. Several paid appointments, including that of Obstetric Assistant, with a salary of 1000, and board and lodging, are awarded yearly upon the recommendation of the Medical School Committee.

The new Physiological Laboratories and Class-Rooms are now open. Prospectuses and fuller details may be obtained by application to

THOMAS WHIPHAM, M.B. Dean.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The

WINTER SESSION commences on MONDAY, October 1st.

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Songs, Ballads, and a Garden Play. By A. Mary F. Robinson. (Fisher Unwin.)
Mary Robinson: Poesies traduites de l'Anglais. Par James Darmesteter. (Paris, Le-merre.)

IN our notice of the 'Italian Garden' we dwelt upon the leading characteristics—the strength and the limitations—of Miss Robinson's work; and while congratulating her on the abandonment of what had seemed to many the unreal inspiration of the 'New Arcadia,' we urged her to throw off the plaintive melancholy which was bidding fair to paralyze her utterance. We invited her, if we remember aright, to come out of her enchanted pleasaunces into the workaday world of men and women, and to employ her unquestioned gifts in depicting the hopes and fears, the yearnings and disappointments of ordinary existence. There was no danger, we felt, that in the process her charming method would degenerate into a crude realism; but we were beginning to be afraid lest her powers should be wholly absorbed in love-lorn meditation, and her sweetness squandered on mere musical confectionery.

In Miss Robinson's present volume we are glad to recognize a fresh and vigorous departure. The new note is most audible, perhaps, in the "Romantic Ballads," but it is struck here and there, in every part of the book, with unmistakable effect. In short, these poems are for the most part the sane and strong expression of a mind which can control as well as analyze its own emotions; in which, so to speak, the ferment of youth's fancies is subsiding and the spiritual wine begins to run clear. The graceful diction which has been generally admired is still there, but it is united to a certain restrained nobility of style, which was sometimes wanting in this author's earlier efforts.

The three poems entitled 'Tuberoses' in the "Songs of the Inner Life" may serve as an example of our meaning. Here the subject is Death, and on that grand and sombre theme Miss Robinson has composed a set of skilful variations, rising in the third and last of the series to an almost tragic earnestness:—

Who'd stay to muse if Death could never wither?
 Who dream a dream if Passion did not pass?
 But, once deceived, poor mortals hasten hither
 To watch the world in Fancy's magic glass.

Truly your city, O men, hath no abiding!
 Built on the sand it crumbles, as it must;
 And as you build, above your praise and chiding,
 The columns fall to crush you to the dust.

But fashion'd in the mirage of a dream,
 Having nor life nor sense, a bubble of nought,
 The enchanted City of the Things that seem
 Keeps till the end of time the eternal Thought.

Forswear to-day, forswearing joy and sorrow,
 Forswear to-day, O man, and take to-morrow.

That has, if we mistake not, the "high seriousness" of true poetry, and yet the thought with which the vehicle of language is charged does not overbear it and cause a breakdown in the rhythm. At the risk, however, of incurring Wordsworth's charge of "botanizing on a grave," we must enter our humble protest against the implied inclusion of the tuberose in the order of the Rosaceae.

"What shall we do, my dear, with dying roses?" asks Miss Robinson, apparently unconscious that she is bisecting her favourite flower. As her preference and her error are shared by other poets, it is really time they should be told that the plant is a lily, its name being nothing but the English form of the Latin adjective *tuberosus* (*Polyanthes tuberosa*), and having about as much to do with a rose as with a dandelion.

'Writing History' contains a fine image, possibly suggested by the desolate little Cornish church of St. Piran in Zabuloe (*in sabulo*), which is supposed to have been overwhelmed shortly after its foundation, and was not discovered till the present century, with the bones of its patron undisturbed beneath the altar:—

So, in a lonely churchyard by the shore,
 The sea-winds drift the sand across the mounds
 And those forgotten graves are found no more,
 And no man knows the churchyard's holy bounds.
 Till one come by and stoop with reverent hands
 To clear the graves of their encumbering sands.

'The Idea,' an impressive statement of the Platonic conception of real as opposed to phenomenal existence, and 'Darwinism,' an epitome of the doctrine of evolution, are two notable examples of the lighter variety of philosophical verse, though we must confess that, in the latter, "the unquiet ape" which "plucked the apple and sucked the grape" makes a somewhat comic picture, and irresistibly recalls the late Mr. Calverley's "sinewy Jocko," whose delight it was to "cling" (we quote from memory)

By his toes and teeth and eyelids
 To the slippery mango tree.

The "Songs of the Inner Life" are brought to a fitting close by the singularly beautiful 'Antiphon to the Holy Spirit,' supposed to be chanted in alternate eight-line stanzas by two choirs of men and women, and owing its inspiration (as Miss Robinson tells us in her preface and in a foot-note) to a passage of M. Ernest Renan's. We have only room for the last verse, in which both choirs combine:—

How shall we serve, how shall we own thee,
 O Breath of Love and Life and Thought?
 How shall we praise, who are not shown Thee?
 How shall we serve, who are as nought?
 Ah, though Thy worlds maintain unbroken
 The silence of their awful round,
 A voice within our souls hath spoken,
 And we who seek have more than found.

The six or seven poems strung together as "Spring Songs" do not call for any special mention, except the lines on 'An Orchard at Avignon,' which originally appeared in this journal, and are distinguished by descriptive skill and tender insight into the secrets of nature. Some of the others might well have been omitted, especially 'Promise' and 'A Jingle,' the latter of which is quite unworthy of its surroundings.

It is, however, in the "Romantic Ballads," which form the third and longest division of the volume, that (as we have already hinted) we find the author at her best. The modern "romantic ballad" too often produces the effect of having been made to order, like a pudding from a recipe, with painfully selected plums of archaic speech, and an orthodox flavouring of ejaculatory irrelevance in italics. From these culinary contrivances the seven poems before us are wholly free. In each instance Miss Robinson has been genuinely fired by her subject, and in most she succeeds in communicating her enthusiasm to her reader. He will have little hesitation in placing 'The Tower of St. Maur' highest among her achievements in this kind. The story, dealing with the superstition that to immure a living creature in a building would ensure its stability (a subject, by the way, discussed with great wealth of illustration in a recent magazine article by Mr. Baring Gould), is a striking one, and is strikingly told, with the power of "selection" that marks the true artist. The verses subjoined give a good idea of the writer's use of her materials:—

The gipsy's ta'en the frightened child

And set him in the wall:

"There's a bonny game to play, little man,
 The bonniest game of all.

"You'll stand so still and stark, my lad;
 I'll build in two's and three's;

And I'll throw you a red, red apple in,
 When the stones reach to your knees.

"You'll stand so still and stark, my lad;
 I'll lay the stones in haste;

And I'll throw you the forester's whistle
 When they reach above your waist.

"You'll stand so still and stark, my lad,
 You'll watch the stones that rise;

And I'll throw you in your father's sword,
 When they reach above your eyes."

'Sir Hugh and the Swans,' a much slighter production than the foregoing, contains some picturesque phrases, like the description of the sudden waking in the "weak grey dawn" of the swans which, like their prototypes the geese of the Capitol, frustrated the bold attempt of Sir Hugh and Sir John:—

The air's astir with dim white wings,
 Like angels in a dream!

In 'The Duke of Gueldres' Wedding' the writer lingers too long among preliminaries. All that is essential to the story, the reluctance of Mary Harcourt to leave her own country and marry a Flemish knight, might have been more deftly and swiftly suggested; but when the ballad gets fairly under weigh with the account of the stirring incidents of the wedding day, it works up admirably to its happy climax:—

O what's the blood of a foe, Gueldres,
 That I should keep away?

I did not love you yester morn,
 I'd die for you to-day.

I'll hold your dripping horse, Gueldres,
 I'll hold your heavy lance;

I'd rather die your serving-maid
 Than live the Queen of France!

Of 'Rudel and the Lady of Tripoli' it is difficult to speak so highly, in spite of the favour it has met with in other quarters. In our judgment it is altogether too lengthy and diffuse. There is in it none of that inspired hurrying over non-essentials which characterizes the best ballads, such as the inimitable 'Belle Dame' of Keats, or, to take an earlier example, the famous 'Shipwreck of Sir Patrick Spens.' Yet the language in which the story of Rudel and his mysterious passion strays along and gets lost is always graceful and refined, and in certain stanzas reaches a high level of poetic excellence:—

He's gone to seek the dreary moor,
Where no man lives or stirs,
Only the wheeling moor-fowl
That rise out of the furze.

He's gone to seek the lonely tarns
That nothing earthly fills,
Only the rains of Heaven
That fall upon the hills.

To one phrase, however, we must take exception. When Rudel falls across the board in a swoon, his "golden curls" are described as being "dappled in the wine." Surely Miss Robinson means *dabbled*. At first we thought it was a mere misprint, but the repetition of the offending word at the close of the poem in a similar connexion seems to point to its deliberate use.

'The Dead Mother,' though marred by some weaknesses, is a very fair specimen of the supernatural class of ballads to which it belongs; while 'A Ballad of Orleans,' the shortest of the whole series, has a force and *élan* of its own, but somehow suggests the Laureate in the turn of its final stanza. 'The King of Hungary's Daughter' needs no such reservations. In her rhymed version of this anecdote of the early life of St. Elizabeth, the heroine of Kingsley's 'Saint's Tragedy,' Miss Robinson appears again in her happiest and most original vein. It produced upon our mind as we read it an impression comparable, as regards the delicate *naïveté* of its style, with that of the St. Ursula pictures by Carpaccio at Venice, those wonderful embodiments of the religious feeling of the Middle Ages.

Of the 'Garden Play' with which the volume concludes we do not think very much. It contains a pleasant lyric for the mandoline in Miss Robinson's daintiest manner; and the scene in which Hesperia is taken by her rival Bellamy for the Madonna is dramatically conceived. It has probably been a labour of love with its accomplished author, and has occupied her at intervals (if we may judge by the dates affixed to it) for a considerable time. But its whole twenty-seven pages have not the poetical value of a single verse in one of her best ballads.

We have not much space left for M. Darmesteter's translations. Miss Robinson must be complimented on having succeeded in interesting this learned Orientalist, who, in the words of M. Fleury, "has forgotten for a moment the 'Zend-Avesta' and the 'Mahabharata'" to turn into a musical French prose, worthy of De Musset himself, a selection of her poetry. The book opens with a prefatory essay, which touches gracefully and sympathetically upon the salient qualities of Miss Robinson's poetry, and draws attention to the varied sources of her inspiration. The translations (which are

not chronologically arranged, but grouped under different headings, as "Rêves," "Réalité," and so forth) are from poems included in four earlier collections of verse, 'A Handful of Honeysuckle,' 'The Crowned Hippolytus and New Poems,' 'The New Arcadia,' and 'An Italian Garden.' There are also five others which are reproductions of poems belonging to the volume now published. Of these the English version is given in an appendix.

Where all is excellent it is a matter of indifference which particular specimen of M. Darmesteter's work is chosen as an illustration of his skill in preserving the beauty, and often the very cadence, of the original; but this rendering of the 'Orchard at Avignon' seems to be simply perfect in execution:—

Le Verger d'Avignon.

Les collines sont blanches, main non de neige :
elles sont aussi pâles qu'en temps d'hiver ; car
herbe ni gazon ne peuvent jamais grandir sur
leurs pentes de craie.

Mais dans le cercle des collines, il est un
anneau fleuri tout en rond, un anneau d'aman-
diers qui remplit le sol pierreux.

Plus belles pour moi que des arbres plus
heureux, grandis dans une prairie bien arrosée,
ces branches desséchées et rabougries, roses
au-dessus des pierres et du sable.

O place idéale, blanche et austère, où bien
peu se soucieront de venir, où le printemps a
perdu la grâce ondulante qu'il porte chez nous !

J'aimerais m'asseoir et pendant des heures
regarder la blancheur sainte de tes collines, leur
guirlande de pâles fleurs aurorales, leur paix
que remplit le silence.

Tu es un asile de paix secrète, d'une paix
comme celle qui, dans une heure de souffrance,
remplit un instant le cœur éperdu et qui ne
revient jamais.

A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages. By Henry Charles Lea. 3 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

MORE than twenty years ago Mr. Lea published his 'Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church.' Though there are many things in it open to question, and, as we think, some absolute errors, it is a most important book not only on account of its author's learning, but because he shows on every page a desire to be fair and just on a subject where three hundred years of fierce controversy have disposed men's minds to violent and incoherent thinking. Celibacy, however, is a minor matter compared with the Inquisition. There is probably no subject in the whole range of human thought on which men's minds have become more embittered. Ever since England and Germany separated themselves from Rome the annals of the Middle Ages have been ransacked for horrors, and the Inquisition has been painted in history and fiction as a system of cruelty of which the world has seen but this one terrible example—a warning to all time as to what must happen if an organized religious system be permitted to rule the conscience by temporal punishments. On the other hand, Catholic writers, with a zeal out of all proportion to their knowledge of the facts of the case, have been found who have pictured to their readers the Inquisition as being an institution necessary for a rude time, whose actions were commonly of an order that it would be but a slight stretch of language to call beneficent.

The Protestant literature is well known in England, and has coloured most of the books from which we gain the outlines of such historical knowledge as we possess. The Roman answers, as far as English-speaking people are concerned, have had little effect; as far as we can call to mind Comte Joseph de Maistre's 'Lettres sur l'Inquisition' is the only one of them that has appeared in an English form. It is well that it has been so; the violent ravings of the party of reform are in no sort answered by stupid denials or a line of defence which if accepted in this case might be used as a justification for any crime that has ever been perpetrated on God's earth.

One thing seems certain. As far as can be made out from contemporary narratives—the work of men who had no interest in deceiving—the amount of slaughter committed by these tribunals has not been much exaggerated. On the other hand, it seems not unlikely that the tortures were not so numerous or so long continued as we have been led to believe; but even here, with such scanty means of ascertaining truth at our disposal, it is not safe to speak with certainty. The great fault of the Protestant historians has been that they have written on the subject from a point of view so entirely different from that of both persecutors and victims that their generalizations, except when dealing with facts, are far worse than useless. In the first place many of them have assumed, in flat contradiction to such evidence as we have, that the Cathari and other mediæval heretics were persons with whom Protestants of the old orthodox kinds would have found themselves in almost entire agreement. In the second place they have chosen to remain blind to the highly important fact that nearly all the heresies of the Middle Ages were revolts not only against theological dogmas, but against the social organization on which society rested. The Reformation movement was never strong enough at any one point, or sufficiently consistent with itself, to cause its teachers to enforce, or its followers to practise, toleration, but the theory was more or less present before the minds of most of the leading spirits of the time. A distinction had been forced by circumstances on their minds almost unknown to the theologians of the Middle Ages. They had come to believe that there were two classes of divine truth, the essential and the non-essential. Even if torture and death could rightly be meted out for the denial of the former, they had come to see that it was cruelty to inflict them in the latter instance. The distinction is an illogical one, but it is not unnatural. They persuaded themselves that the denials and affirmations for which the Cathari suffered belonged to the latter class. There was also a strong reason why, from the Reformers' point of view, the mediæval sufferers should be objects of extreme interest. It was necessary for them, from their point of view, to be in a position to prove that the opinions which they held had never been extinct in the Church. The contention was that the Reformation was going back to original Christianity—that the reformed churches, except in a few points of discipline, represented the Church of the Apostolic time. The gospels as they understood them were clear in their promises that

the Church should never fail, yet the authorities throughout the world, as they knew it, had one and all submitted themselves to the Roman Pontiff, and accepted as articles of faith the dogmas which he taught; and the Pope was in their eyes either Antichrist himself or the evil power from which Antichrist was destined to come. The Roman Church was the woman of the apocalyptic vision who was drunk with the blood of the saints. As these were undoubted facts which hardly any Protestant ever thought of calling in question, it was necessary to construct a chain of witnesses which should show that, from some not very definite date when Rome became antichristian, the true religion had never been without representatives who had testified to it in life and death. To construct such a catena it was necessary to press into the service nearly every mediæval sect which had come under the ban of the Church. The Reformation writers and their successors have been harshly taken to task for this. Yet nonsense as it all was, they have been unjustly dealt with. Theologians are not the only people who have the habit of making awkward facts bend to rigid theory. It must be remembered, too, that in the middle of the sixteenth century the history of the Middle Ages was almost unknown. Most mediæval chronicles still slumbered in manuscript, record depositories had not been examined, and the local information on which so very much depends had not been collected. Even in quite modern days English people have been little better off. The contempt for mediæval learning was probably greater here than in any other country, and the ignorance consequently more dense. The books written on history and theology at the end of the last century and beginning of the present show that the labours of foreign scholars on these subjects continued to be almost unknown on this side the Channel. When Dr. Milner, the Catholic apologist, set forth his views concerning the tenets of the sectaries of Provence, they were received with wonder as well as irritation. It had not occurred to Englishmen before that there could be another side to so very clear a case. George Stanley Faber was a learned and industrious man, yet his 'Enquiry into the History and Theology of the Ancient Vallenses and Albigenses,' published about half a century ago, shows that some at least of the authorities on these questions were either unknown or disregarded. Even the late Sir James Stephen was of opinion that in a general way the Albigenses "anticipated and held the same doctrines which, after the lapse of three centuries, were to be promulgated by the Reformers of Germany and England."

Mr. Lea has emancipated himself from these beliefs. They never could have been held had it not been necessary to provide an historical chain of witnesses for the Reformed Doctrines. When, however, the position of Protestantism changed, and this historic continuity was no longer needed, opinion did not veer round. Protestants had been accustomed to look upon the inhabitants of Béziers whom De Montfort slaughtered, and the miserable victims tortured and burned by the Dominicans, as sufferers for the Reformed Faith; and when their testimony was no longer a theo-

logical necessity they continued to hold a place as brethren in the imagination of Protestants. The air has been gradually clearing. We do not now always look upon historical events from the standpoint of our own religious convictions, and therefore the terrible crimes committed in what we may be permitted to call the south of France have ceased to be used as missiles in polemics, and become at length a part of history, to be studied as perhaps the most fearful instance on record of the miseries which flow from sacrificing the kindly instincts of life to the desire for intellectual uniformity. Mr. Lea is by no means the first writer of our language who has attained to a clear conception of what was the state of life in Provence which brought about this carnival of blood. We are, however, not aware that any one before him has stated the facts at length or worked out the history in distinct and clear outline. Something may occasionally be wanting in directness of statement, the style is capable of improvement, and we come at times on passages which show that he is not on all points thoroughly acquainted with the use of the weapons in the Roman armoury; but he has produced a most serviceable book which must for many years continue to be the standard English authority on the subject of which it treats. We do not doubt that errors of fact will be discovered by the minute investigator; we ourselves believe that he has not infrequently come to mistaken conclusions; but these things only in a small degree lessen the value of a work which must have taken years of intelligent and conscientious labour.

Provence or Languedoc—whatever name we use we are open to the cavils of the extreme purists—was never in the Middle Ages regarded as a part of France. Its inhabitants were an independent people, and were usually at enmity with the races over whom the Capetian monarch ruled. The races from which they sprang may have had much to do with the long tragedy that followed. They had probably a mixture of Greek and Phœnician blood, and the Gothic invaders had left marked traces behind them. Roman civilization had never died out there as in England, Northern France, and the Rhinelands. York, Lincoln, Exeter, and Colchester are on Roman sites, and their names still speak to us of the imperial rule, but the customs that have grown up and made them what they are owe nothing to the world's mistress. It was otherwise in the cities of the South. Toulouse, Béziers, and Arles had kept up their traditions and their life from the old Roman times, and, although swearing fealty to successive Raymonds, were virtually as much republics as Venice and the cities of Northern Italy. In few parts of Europe were the refinements of life so far advanced. The land was well populated, and there seems to have been little poverty. A light-hearted and joyous people with a popular literature answering to their character, it might have seemed that there was no spot in Europe less likely to be the focus of revolt against spiritual authority. The cause of the change that came over the minds of men is unknown. It has been foolishly attributed to the effect of a loose popular literature and a relaxed moral code. Both these have more than once occurred in places where there

has been little tendency to heretical rebellion. The question has been asked whether Christianity ever completely triumphed in these Southern lands. It has been thought that when heathenism died the old cults remained in secret. In the North they dwindled into sorcery and folk-lore, but it is possible to imagine that in Provence they had sufficient vitality to make for themselves a coherent theology and to establish a Manichæan system which spread its branches far and wide. We do not think that in the present state of knowledge it is possible to go beyond vague guessing, and there is little hope that further evidence of an important character will ever be discovered. The Inquisition did its work so thoroughly that nearly the whole of the heretical literature has perished. Even the doctrines of the Cathari have been a matter of controversy. Of these Mr. Lea gives a fair synopsis. He says that they "cast aside all the machinery of the Church. The Roman Church, indeed, was the synagogue of Satan, in which salvation was impossible. Consequently the sacraments, the sacrifices of the altar, the suffrages and interposition of the Virgin and saints, purgatory, relics, images, crosses, holy-water, indulgences, and the other devices by which the priest procured salvation for the faithful, were rejected as well as tithes and oblations which rendered the procuring of salvation so profitable."

The above is but a few lines from a much longer paragraph. So far the doctrine tallies with popular Protestantism, but the foundation was different. The Cathari held a fully elaborated form of Dualism, and taught that the God of the Old Testament was the evil principle. They also held the notion that all sacraments were void if celebrated by one in mortal sin. This was a distinctive mark of the sect, and it struck at the very foundation of Catholic Christianity. We cannot wonder that such teaching irritated the orthodox beyond measure. The doctrines included in Dualism have a tendency to sanctify immoral actions, and it has been alleged that the Cathari taught and practised many abominations. We must, however, be careful how we receive such statements on the word of enemies. That they taught a doctrine of celibacy differing from and stricter than that of the Church is well known, but as to its results we are not in a position to give an opinion. Every theological creed can easily be made in the hands of enemies to seem to inculcate actions contrary to the moral order. It is needless to insist that the Church in the Middle Ages was corrupt and degraded; there seems evidence, however, that the bishops and other great ecclesiastics of Provence were more grasping, slothful, and pleasure-loving than their contemporaries. If so, this accounts for the fact that the heresy was permitted to arise unchecked, and that it had become widely spread before the authorities could be aroused to persecute. We do not know sufficient of the inner life of the Cathari or the manner in which their doctrines were presented to the people to be able to explain why they had such great attractions for persons of every social grade, for it must be remembered that it was not merely a peasants' religion, but that there were many highborn women, nobles, and scholars in its ranks, who when the time of trial came went willingly to the stake for their opinions.

Mr. Lea traces step by step the history of the campaign of De Montfort, and the terrible doings of the Inquisition when armed resistance was over. The heretics are by no means heroes in his eyes, and he gives all due credit to the ardent faith and love for souls which inspired the persecutors. No man was ever less of a partisan as far as persons are concerned, but we feel that at times he represents in an incorrect manner the teaching of the Church they served so mercilessly. Small details are sometimes of little account; but in a history such as this, full of facts repellent to every human being, it is above all things necessary that we should have exact justice. Mr. Lea evidently mistakes the attitude of the Church with regard to the heathen on one hand and the heretics on the other. "It is," he says, "a curious commentary on theological perversity to learn the watchful energy with which these provisions were enforced to the suppression of heresy while yet the pagan temples and ceremonies remained undisturbed."

And, again, some pages further on he remarks on the inconsistency of the thirteenth century persecutors, because they were relentless towards heretics, while they did not use the sword to compel such Jews and infidels as were within their grasp to accept the faith. These men who tortured and slew in Provence the heretical Christians with such remorseless severity were logical enough: a hard, unbending logic is responsible for many of the most shocking tragedies of that unhappy time. The heathen or the Jew was outside the pale; he had never received baptism, never bowed before the cross. He had not the gift of faith. The Church and her ministers had no jurisdiction over him. All she and they could do was by reasoning and by prayer to try to bring him to a better mind; but the heretic was one who had received the light, and had turned away into the darkness. To believe that such a person was honest in his denial was to them impossible. There were many ways open to them of explaining the state of the heretical mind. One never occurred to them. They never believed for one moment that the poor wretch was sincere, and as fully convinced that he was serving God when he endured their tortures as the Inquisitor knew himself to be when he inflicted them.

We fear that we may have given the impression that Mr. Lea's book relates to the Provençal horrors only. This is not so. France, Germany, and Bohemia are dealt with in an equally exhaustive manner, and there are instructive chapters on the Franciscans, the Fraticelli, magic, and witchcraft.

Practical Hints on Shooting. By "20-Bore." (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

"20-BORE" says in his preface that

"although there have been several excellent works on guns and shooting published within the last few years, the majority of these books are intended for the use of sportsmen who have had more or less experience in shooting, and many of them are so full of technical expressions that a person unacquainted with gun-making would be unable to grasp the meaning of half the matter.....The greater part of what we are now about to say is from personal experience. The rest has been gathered from the best authorities attainable."

At the outset we are obliged to differ from "20-Bore." The greater part of his book does not appear to be based upon personal experience, nor can the authorities borrowed from be considered the best attainable. For example, no naturalist would in these days consult Mudie's 'British Birds' or Bewick as an authority on game and water fowl; nor is Mr. Wood, who is continually and extensively quoted by "20-Bore," on a par with, for instance, Yarrell or Dresser with respect to the sporting birds of the British Islands.

"20-Bore" devotes six chapters to the "Choice of a Gun," to the different parts of a gun and its mechanism, and adds many notes on guns in general, on powder, shot, and cartridges, and on gun cleaning, shooting and paraphernalia. These contain long descriptions and engravings which are nothing more nor less than advertisements of the weapons of several gunmakers who apparently stand in high favour with "20-Bore." Nor are these descriptions or cuts of guns in any way new to us, for they have appeared in the circulars and advertisements of the various manufacturers for some time.

It is surprising to find that "20-Bore" strongly recommends such an unsportsman-like weapon as a repeating gun for shooting. He says, "A four-barrelled gun, or better still a repeater, is *par excellence* the weapon for battue shooters"; and he adds, "A repeating shot gun is preferable when battue shooting or driving, or in what is commonly known as a warm corner." This will make his readers wonder where "20-Bore" has been in the habit of shooting, and whether he has no idea of that spirit of fairness, common to sportsmen, in respect to giving their game a chance, without which spirit they would, perhaps, be tempted to use a repeating gun, or, for that matter, a "mitrailleuse." In the matter of loading "20-Bore" gives some fairly sensible directions, but takes a good deal of unnecessary trouble to prove the advantages of the discarded pin-fire over the central-fire gun. He also supplies a mass (contrary to his promise to his readers) of truly technical descriptions of gunmakers' implements, and in this way fills up the first part of his 'Practical Hints on Shooting.'

The second part, treating of the handling of firearms and the actual pursuit of game and wild-fowl, is prefaced by some of the most extraordinary verses it has ever been our good—or shall we say our bad?—fortune to read. Here is a sample:—

When the rosy tints of early morn,
When the partridge calls, "*Bob White*,"
When the hunter heralds with bugle horn
The streaks of eastern light.

Where the purple heather rears its head
To lure the timid partridge,
From the eager bird-dog's stealthy tread
And the hunter's deadly cartridge.

Where the sportsman finds his endless joys
With trusty dog and gun,
For mid the shot gun's thundering noise
His race of life is run.

It is a pity that "20-Bore" has not confined himself to his own remarks, and quoted a little less frequently the remarks of others. It is tiresome to find constant references to other authors, such as "For carrying a gun on the shoulder, Lieut. G. O. Curling gives the following directions." Why could not "20-Bore" have given his

ideas about carrying a gun safely instead of copying a page from some one else?

The more we look into these so-called 'Practical Hints on Shooting' the less are we inclined to believe in the experience of their author. Says "20-Bore":—

"Some sportsmen think it a fine thing to kill swallows on the wing, but those who have ever tried their hand at this kind of shooting are well aware that there is scarcely any skill required to shoot these little birds with a shot gun."

Under the head of "Hints on the Handling of Firearms" it is stated, "Knocking pipes out of other people's mouths with a bullet, or firing at articles placed on any one's head, should be strongly discountenanced." This is no doubt a "practical hint on shooting," but such feats are feats of the stage and circus, and we doubt if they are ever even thought of by sportsmen young or old, any more than the killing of swallows. Yet from some of the remarks of "20-Bore" it seems wonderful that he has been spared to give to the world his "Practical Hints," for he declares that

"numbers of times we have seen young Cockneys, attired in the smartest of shooting-suits, armed with splendid weapons by Purdy or some other crack maker, who had not the remotest idea how to manage their guns, and who barely knew how to load them."

Partridge shooting is disposed of by the generous aid of the Rev. J. G. Wood and Bewick, and three pages of verses by Mr. Clark Kennedy. "20-Bore" is evidently unaware that though Bewick's engravings have rightly preserved their fame, his descriptions of birds are obsolete and inaccurate. "Pheasant Shooting" is treated in a similar manner to partridge shooting, and the learner is told "how to shoot at a pheasant," and advised to aim 2 ft. or 30 inches in front of a pheasant coming down-wind at forty yards distance. This is truly calculation to a nicety, and we wonder how the young sportsman is to judge what is "2 ft. or 30 inches" in front of a flying bird at "forty yards."

In grouse shooting Mr. Wood again helps the compiler. Mudie's 'British Birds' is also freely quoted, a book that is by no means an authority at the present day. A short note on what constitutes, in the opinion of "20-Bore," "grouse driving," concludes with the extraordinary advice that a pair of repeating guns are pre-eminently the weapons to employ when shooting driven grouse. "Woodcock and Snipe Shooting" consists almost entirely of long extracts from various books, including Mrs. Mary Trimmer's 'Natural History of Birds.' In the chapter devoted to duck, sea-fowl, and fen-bird shooting are some extracts, more or less interesting, of generous length, as usual from the works of Mudie, Waterton, and Mr. Wood. There is, however, in this chapter a startling description of the ducks which "20-Bore" tells us are amongst the common species of the British Islands, and amongst which we notice the "ruddy shieldrake," the "spirit duck," the "bimaculated duck," the "steamer duck"—which latter, "20-Bore" informs us, sometimes attains the length of three feet six inches. After several pages on "Duck Shooting," neither instructive nor original, "20-Bore" at length candidly

admits his ignorance, and writes: "Those who wish to make wild-fowl shooting their hobby should read some of the many works on the subject now in print." This is frank, but may prove somewhat disappointing to those in search of information in 'Practical Hints on Shooting.'

The rest of the work is occupied by tables relating to the feats of Dr. Carver and Capt. Bogardus, and a few pages, in no way original, relating to "clay pigeon shooting," sporting dogs, and ferrets, together with several pages on big bags of game, extracted verbatim from the *Rural Almanac* of 1886, the Ground Game Bill being thrown in as a conclusion.

In one of the last sentences of his volume "20-Bore" writes: "Our modest treatise is merely meant to give the young and aspiring sportsman a general insight on the subject of shooting, and to assist him in the enjoyment of that sport, which is to our mind the apex of earthly bliss."

Memorials of the Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer, M.A., late Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and Missionary to the Mohammedans of Southern Arabia. By the Rev. Robert Sinker, B.D. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)

SERIOUS in tone, and confined within the strict limits of personal biography—if we may except an occasional passage of relevant gossip or descriptive of scenic accessories—the story of an exceptionally noble and single-minded young man's short career is well told in the volume lately published by the Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. Its attraction will, however, be greater for sympathizers with the hero's loftier aims and objects than for the *littérateur*, or even, perhaps, the Orientalist. Yet Ion Keith-Falconer was an Arabist of ability. He obtained a First Class in the Semitic Languages Tripos. This success, mainly owing to close and constant application to Hebrew, led to a transfer of attention from the language of the Jews to that of Islam; and when scarcely thirty he was selected to succeed Prof. Robertson Smith as Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. But he was essentially the missionary of the Gospel; and all other work done was made by him subservient to that higher service which gave colour to his whole existence. How he laboured to supply the spiritual and temporal wants of his fellow countrymen at Barnwell and Mile End is in every sense as important a part of his biography as the narrative of Oriental studies at Cambridge, Leipzig, and Assiout or Cairo. Eventually he was induced to seek a field in which his linguistic attainments and missionary zeal could find joint and congenial exercise; and his choice fell upon Aden. Accordingly, under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland (to which his father had been always attached), and in the second year of his married life, he embarked on board the steamship *Surat* on his outward voyage to that dreary peninsula. The narrative of his first residence at Aden, though barely of four months' duration; of his return to England, and second outward voyage at the close of 1886; and of his removal from the Aden cantonment to the neighbouring Sheikh Othman,

where, fever-stricken, he died in May of the past year, is, in each of its parts, full of pathos and interest. There is, moreover, in these pages incidental information about "Chinese Gordon," and other matter which the reader will find interesting. A portrait of the young professor supplies a frontispiece to the volume.

One specimen of the intelligent interest which Keith-Falconer took in the rendering of doubtful passages of the Old Testament will be found in the following extract from the chapter describing his student life at Cambridge:—

"In Psalm xc. 9, the beautiful wording of the English, 'We bring our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told,' is, perhaps, not an absolutely literal, but is certainly a faithful rendering of the Hebrew. The Septuagint, however, gives a curiously different rendering, which is represented by the translation as given in the Douay version of the Bible. In this version, the only English version, be it remembered, sanctioned by the Roman Church—an English translation (so far as the Psalms are concerned) of a Latin translation of a bad Greek translation of the Hebrew, the clause runs, 'Our years shall be considered as a spider.' Of the various hypotheses put forward by various scholars to explain this curious difference, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider Keith-Falconer's theory, which sees in the passage a translator's blunder complicated by a scribe's further corruption, wilful or otherwise, as undoubtedly the true one."

A foot-note thus defines the supposed causes of discrepancy:—

"The existing Hebrew is כָּסֵף הַיָּמִים 'like a passing thought' (or 'passing speech'). The existing Greek is τὰ ἔτη ἡμῶν ὡς ἀράχνη ἐμελέτων ('I thought upon our years as doth a spider'). It must be noted, however, that the two oldest MSS. of the Septuagint, the Sinaitic and Vatican, agree in reading, not the nominative ἀράχνη, but the accusative ἀράχνην. Keith-Falconer's suggestion was that ἀράχνην was a scribe's error for ἀχνην ('chaff'); and we may compare Psalm xxxix. 11 ('like a moth fretting a garment'), where the ὡς ('moth') of the original was misread as ὡς (by both Septuagint and Peshito), and rendered ἀχνη in the former, which was corrupted into ἀράχνη. But whence has ἀχνη been derived in the 90th Psalm? In all probability, the Greek translators misread כָּסֵף ('like'), for כָּסֵף ('like chaff'). Thus the resulting idea of the Greek verse would be, 'I mused upon our years as though but chaff.' The ἐμελέτων is, of course, got by only a slight alteration from הִגֵּד."

To the above may be added that the words in the Latin Vulgate are "Anni nostri sicut aranea meditantur," the spider simile being closely followed in the Arabic version printed in London forty years ago. On the other hand, a quite recent and independent rendering of the Psalms, by the Rabbi Mossé at Avignon, gives the literal translation from the Hebrew, "Nous avons achevé nos années comme (la) parole (passagère)," and the literary translation, "Nos années ressemblent à une voix qui s'éteint."

It may be thought strange to add bicycling and shorthand writing to the accomplishments of a Semitic scholar and Christian missionary; but the hero of the present biography had attained such eminent distinction in these most opposite pursuits that the fact seems worthy of special notice, and has been so treated by Mr. Sinker.

On the evening of the 11th of May, 1887, Ion Keith-Falconer was

"reverently laid to rest at the Aden cemetery, several of the officers of the garrison (H.M.'s 98th Regiment) attending the funeral. The spot is a wild and dreary one, in no sense recalling the peaceful beauty of many an English churchyard. He is far from home and loved ones, yet he rests amid those for whom he laboured with so perfect a love, and for whom he counted no loss too great, if only he might win them for Christ."

Records and Record Searching: a Guide to the Genealogist and Topographer. By Walter Rye. (Stock.)

THIS is a volume which should find a place on every student's book-shelf among that particular group of reference works required for constant use. In a recent number we drew attention to the fact that Mr. Rye had discontinued his 'Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany,' and it was, therefore, to be expected that the leisure thus obtained would cause him to "break out in a fresh place." The result is in every way satisfactory, and it is altogether in accordance with the fitness of things that one who has done so much in aid of original research should exhibit a praiseworthy desire to "help beginners, and save them some of the trouble and mental worry from which I suffered when I was first let loose on the enormous mass of the records in Fetter Lane and Bloomsbury."

But this prefatory remark by itself would convey an altogether erroneous notion of the contents of Mr. Rye's "Guide." Possibly the Public Record Office and the British Museum, more especially the former, receive, quite properly, marked attention; but the Probate Registry at Somerset House, the Guildhall Record Room, Lambeth Library, the Heralds' College, the Bodleian at Oxford, and the Cambridge University Library are also dealt with in a proportionate manner, the rules and regulations of these centres of research being carefully set out, together with much valuable information respecting the nature of the collections in these repositories. We would particularly direct attention to the excellent and concise account here given of the library at Lambeth. The "charts" of the search-rooms at the Record Office are, perhaps, among the most useful features of this work, furnishing as they do the first intelligible view that has been given of the almost endless variety of MS. indexes deposited on the shelves of these rooms. The grouping of the publications of the Rolls Series, the list of printed calendars of State Papers, and especially the list of the reports on the collections examined by the Historical MSS. Commission are also just what the student requires. In Appendix VII. "a short antiquarian directory" is given, which specifies the various archaeological societies and the current antiquarian periodical publications.

The opening chapters give instructions "How to Compile a Pedigree" and "How to Write the History of a Parish," both of which are well worth perusal as coming from one who has had wide practical experience of both subjects.

About the public records Mr. Rye has, of course, a great deal to say, and the information given as to the various "classes" is divested of that dryness which is the painful characteristic of the official 'Handbook' edited by Thomas, which is now, fortunately,

very much out of date, and of little use to the ordinary inquirer. Mr. Rye's best chapter in this section of his work is, as we think, that on "The Sale and Transfer of Land *inter vivos*," in which the author's legal knowledge stands him in good stead in the discussion of this abstruse subject.

As a mighty indexer himself, Mr. Rye holds decided opinions on the vexata *questio* of indexes, and, as might have been expected, we find him speaking his mind plainly about some of the official productions in this line. Mr. Rye shows scant mercy to the blundering official indexers, but whilst he loudly draws attention to this official "beam," is he quite sure that there is no "mote" elsewhere? If so, why this lack of sympathy with fellow labourers in the same field? In our opinion every indexer of MSS., good, bad, or indifferent, official or otherwise, deserves encouragement. His intentions, at least, are good, and even supposing the result to be execrable, where is the compulsion to use such a work? If experience shows anything, it is that those who are the largest users of these MS. indexes are frequently the greatest abusers of such productions. Such is human gratitude! It should also be remembered that the very fact of so many of these "helps" to the searcher still remaining in a MS. form proves that they require revision before committal to type. In their present condition it would, perhaps, be safer to affix to each of these compilations what should be the indexer's motto, "*Humanum est errare*." This, at least, would proclaim their fallibility. As regards the index to the present volume, Mr. Rye assures us that it is the only good part of his book, "being adapted to the meanest capacity." Such a statement can hardly be accepted as quite accurate; for where one reader will scan and understand this index, there will be hundreds who will read and derive benefit from the perusal of the main portion of the letterpress. And this certainly, not because the index is a bad one, but rather because it is exceedingly scientific in construction, and can therefore only be thoroughly appreciated by a "past-master" in the study of our national records and other original authorities. That need not discourage the student; we rather draw attention to the fact with a view to encourage a closer examination of pp. 172 to 204 of this work. When the reader is a complete master of the contents of these pages, and more particularly when he shall have grappled successfully with the mysteries of the "Record Indexes," to which he is here specially directed by Mr. Rye, he will then, and then only, arrive at the true meaning of the brief notices in this index, and so learn to appreciate the value of Mr. Rye's labours as exemplified in this excellent and most readable "Guide" to the study of a vast and intricate subject.

The Holy Bible according to the Authorized Version (A.D. 1611). With an Explanatory and Critical Commentary and a Revision of the Translation by Clergy of the Anglican Church.—Apocrypha. Edited by Henry Wace, D.D. 2 vols. (Murray.) The two volumes of the Apocrypha form a part of the 'Speaker's Commentary,' and the

commentaries are consequently constructed according to the plan and the principles adhered to in that publication. The editor is right in saying that he hopes "these volumes will afford the latest information which modern learning has supplied on the subject of the Apocryphal books, and will furnish a trustworthy guide in their study." Indeed, as we shall see, the various scholars who have helped him in writing the commentaries are men of note, and are, with one exception, versed in the literature of the subject they treat. The plan of the introductions to the various books is well conceived. First the titles are discussed; then follows an account of the original language in which the various books were written, of the versions, and of the state of the texts; next comes an analysis of the contents, and the general character of the work; and finally the dates and authorship are considered.

The general introduction is by Dr. Salmon, and although not so learned as German scholars would expect, for it is not crammed with notes, it is quite sufficient for the purpose, and has the advantage of great clearness. Not much that is new can be said about the two books of Ezra, usually called the third and the fourth of Esdras, which were composed in Greek; and the date of the composition is generally placed in the first century B.C. for the third book, and the end of the first century A.D. for the fourth. The Rev. J. H. Lupton has nearly exhausted his subject in his treatment of these two books.

Mr. Ball contributes a commentary on the books of Tobit, Judith, the Song of the Three Holy Children, the History of Susanna, Bel and the Dragon, and the Prayer of Manasses. Mr. Ball comes to the conclusion that Tobit was written in Palestine and in vernacular Hebrew, and that the aim of it is simply to exhort to almsgiving, the burial of the dead, and such like pious acts. Still, it is the only book wherein the burial of the dead is strongly insisted on; it must, therefore, have been written at a time when burial was neglected or prohibited amongst the Jews. Was that the case in the second century B.C., the date which Mr. Ball is inclined to assign to Tobit? The two excursions, on the original language of the book, and on angelology and demonology, are as full as possible and decidedly instructive, and the author has made use in them of the latest information. The same fulness of discussion we find in Judith. Of course, this book was originally written in Hebrew. Jerome had a Chaldee text of it as well as of Tobit; a recension of the latter was lately discovered and published. Mr. Ball says of the Chaldee text of Tobit that it may be a translation of the Greek or the Latin, made at a late period, about the ninth century A.D. downwards. We believe that the Aramaic diction in the Palestinian dialect is too pure for it to be a translation from a non-Semitic original. It is true that geographical names such as Rhages, Agbatanes, and Tigrin, and proper names like Akikar and Kabri for Gabri=Gabriel, sound as if they came from Greek, but that might be owing to the author's familiarity with the current names, which, of course, would point to a late date for a translation (third century A.D.?) from a Hebrew text. The date as-

signed by Mr. Ball for Judith is the last pre-Christian century, but he gives no plausible reason; nothing prevents us from making it contemporaneous with the first book of the Maccabees. The author was, indeed, in some measure acquainted with Persian history, as may be seen from the name of Olofernes=Orophernes. Of course, the date of Bar-Cochebas's revolt or the Talmudic Trajan day (118 A.D.) is too late; the time of writing Apocryphal Old Testament books was then over. The reading *Kitus* for *Titus* in R. Jose's 'Chronicle,' however, is confirmed by the best MSS., and is not "a particular correction of Azariah de Rossi," as Mr. Ball suggests. In Appendix I. is given the translation of a late Hebrew form of the history of Judith. Mr. Ball does not mention the fuller Hebrew text of Judith, which is derived, perhaps, from the Chaldee text, now lost. As to the History of Susanna, Mr. Ball is inclined to accept Dr. N. Brüll's ingenious conjecture "that this apocryphon is an Anti-Sadducean *Tendenz-Schrift*, in which, not unskillfully, the matter of an old tradition about the punishment of some seducers of women is worked up into an instructive picture of a certain period." In that case the History of Susanna was written in neo-Hebrew. It is, however, strange that in the points of litigation between the Pharisees and the Sadducees mentioned in the Mishnah no trace is found of this fact, and much less of the History of Susanna itself. The quotation by Moses ben Nahman of Gerona (who lived in the thirteenth century A.D.) of a "roll of Susanna" is derived from a Syriac text which reached the Jews in France and Spain in the eleventh century from the East, as can be seen from Mr. Ball's introduction to Bel and the Dragon. In the commentary on the History of Susanna as well as in the other Apocrypha commented on by Mr. Ball, we observe with great pleasure that the commentator is well acquainted with the rabbinical writings, of which he makes, perhaps, even too much use. He also derives from Assyrian texts elucidations of the legends of Bel and the Dragon; their translation, however, cannot be taken yet as final. The minor Apocrypha, viz., the Song of the Three Holy Children and the Prayer of Manasses, are worked out with the same fulness by Mr. Ball.

The epistles of Jeremiah and Baruch are treated by Dr. Gifford with great reserve. "On the whole," he says concerning Baruch, "we may safely conclude that the evidence of translation is almost irresistible in the first part, while in the second there is more probability in favour of a Greek original." He holds with Ewald that Baruch is composed of two different parts, the first of which was written under the Persian rule; for the second he does not propose any date. We suppose that the remarkable essay on Baruch by Dr. Graetz (*Monatsschrift*, 1887, September) came out too late to be used by Dr. Gifford. Baruch, according to Dr. Graetz, is by one writer, who makes use of Daniel, and it was consequently written after the Maccabean era; the time which suits best is that after the capture of Jerusalem by Pompey. Babel means Rome, as in the book of Revelation, and the author exhorts the departed Israelites not to forget Jerusalem in their captivity. Dr. Graetz makes

ingenious conjectural emendations of the text. For instance, on the enigmatical word $\delta\phi\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\nu$ in the passage iii. 8, $\text{Ἰδοὺ ἡμεῖς σήμερον ἐν τῇ ἀποικίᾳ ἡμῶν, οὗ διόσπειρας ἡμᾶς ἐκεῖ εἰς ὀνειδισμὸν, καὶ εἰς ἀρὰν, καὶ εἰς ὀφλῆσιν, κ.τ.λ., "Behold, we are yet this day in our captivity, where thou hast scattered us, for a reproach and a curse, and to be subject to payment," &c., Dr. Gifford says, "The Greek word ($\delta\phi\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\nu$) does not occur elsewhere in the Septuagint, and its meaning here is not very clear." Dr. Graetz points out—and in our opinion rightly—that the three words *reproach*, *curse*, and $\delta\phi\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\nu$ stand for the three words in Jeremiah xlix. 13, $\text{לְהָרַבּ לְהָרַבּ לְהָרַבּ}$, "a reproach, a waste, and a curse"; only for לְהָרַבּ , "a waste," the Greek translator read לְהָרַבּ , which in neo-Hebrew means a debt in money, and is accordingly rendered $\delta\phi\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\nu$, like the corresponding לְהָרַבּ in the Syriac version.$

Dr. Edersheim is the author of the commentary on Ecclesiasticus. This book is certainly the oldest in the Apocrypha, for we agree with Dr. Edersheim that Sirach refers to Simon I., the Just, who plays such a great rôle in the Talmudic legends. It was certainly written in a Hebrew idiom, as is attested by Sirach's grandson or great-grandson, who translated it for the use of the Alexandrian Jews in the time of Euergetes I. or II. The latter period is the more probable for the following reasons: (1) The thirty-eight years mentioned by the author seem to refer to the thirty-eight of the reign of Euergetes II., counting in his co-regency with his brother; (2) the translator evidently changed many expressions and made many additions, which Dr. Edersheim admits, although not quite in the sense of Dähne, adapting them to Alexandrian ideas. This, however, would be too early for Euergetes I. Was the Hebrew original classical Hebrew or modernized Hebrew? For Hebrew it was, and not Aramaic, to judge from the language of the few ethical sentences preserved in the tractate of the 'Sayings of the Fathers' ('Aboth'), written in the time of Sirach. Moreover the quotations in the Talmudic literature from Sirach in Hebrew are more numerous than in Aramaic. But we hesitate to agree with Dr. Edersheim that the Syriac translation or Peshito (the Syriac Hexaplaris is made from the Greek) was based on the same Hebrew text as the Greek. Instances point to an Aramaic translation, which according to Talmudic quotations once existed, but they are too scanty. When Dr. Edersheim and his talented and learned coadjutor Mr. Margoliouth say that the Hebrew of the younger Sirach had in x. 15 גִּיּוֹנִים , "nations," whilst the MS. from which the Syriac translation was made read גִּבּוֹרִים , "the proud," or that in xlviii. 23 the Greek translator had before him בְּיָמָיו , "in his days," and the Syriac בְּיָמָיו , "by his means" (which word would scarcely be employed in this sense), they ought to explain how such changes are possible from a palaeographical point of view. The Syriac translation (made in the second century A.D.) is no doubt based on a MS. written in square characters of an advanced form, but in what characters was the MS. which the younger Sirach had before him in the second century B.C.? Undoubtedly it was in Aramaic characters not yet turned into the square characters

of the second century A.D. By what palaeographical resemblances then can the two readings be justified? The same is the case with בְּחַיִּי and בְּחַיִּי (xxv. 12, not to say that בְּחַיִּי could certainly not represent "to the man—to the bosom"). Much less can the reading מְהַלֵּךְ in the Piel form, "who walketh," be substituted for מֶלֶךְ king (x. 10; the regular form would be הוֹלֵךְ). Speaking generally, the supposed readings in the Hebrew original as given by the learned commentators are in most cases unidiomatic, and in some cases even ungrammatical. For instance, xxxi. 27, where the Greek means "as good as life," and the Syriac "like living water," Mr. Margoliouth proposes (for he is the author of the philological notes from chapter xxxi. onwards; see p. 32a, note) כְּמִי חַיִּים for כְּמִי חַיִּים . But the usual form is כְּמִי חַיִּים and not כְּמִי חַיִּים . How forced the conjectural Hebrew is can be seen from instances where Mr. Margoliouth refers to Arabic, the influence of which could scarcely be so great as to cause the employment for a common expression like "kindle" of an Arabic word. But this is said to be the case in xxxii. 16, "shall kindle justice as a light" according to the Greek (probably, says Mr. Margoliouth, نُور = Arabic نور), and according to the Syriac "shall produce much wisdom from their heart" (pointed נִיר ; but there were no vowel points as yet?).

Is it not far more reasonable to say that the original text of Sirach, to which the translator made many additions, most probably not always understanding the Hebrew of his grandfather, was gradually becoming altered by adaptation to the language of the time, and in some instances through misunderstanding of some letters, so that the Syriac translator (who may have been a converted Jew) had quite another text before him than the Greek translator? Is not this also the case with the various Greek recensions? Dr. Edersheim is obliged in some instances to propose Aramaic words in Sirach's original, which could scarcely have been found there if Sirach wrote his book in Hebrew. In many cases, though not in the majority, the conjectures are happy and admissible, but the great efforts of two learned scholars only produce the negative result that it is hopeless to attempt to restore the correct Hebrew text of Sirach. In fact, where scholars like the late Abraham Geiger, who knew Syriac thoroughly and was a first-rate Hebrew writer, could not succeed, others, unless by a happy accident, will not do better. A MS. of the Hebrew original may turn up in the East, for, as we know now from Dr. Harkavy's late visit to the East, many MSS. still exist there the contents of which are unknown to us. Even the various versions of Sirach have not yet been edited in a critical form, above all in parallel columns.

We feel obliged to say a word about the title of the Solomonian books among the Jews (Proverbs and Ecclesiasticus), the "Books of Wisdom" mentioned by Dr. Edersheim in his excellent introduction. This title, taken from the 'Tosephoth,' might mislead future commentators who should refer it to an early date. The 'Tosephoth,' however, are *Postils* by French rabbis

of Champagne, Lorraine, Paris, Sens, and Orleans, compiled in the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries A.D., which Dr. Edersheim, forgetting that he writes for readers who are not rabbinical scholars, did not think it worth his while to state. Through this omission some readers might be led to refer the modern title of "Wisdom literature in the Bible" to the Talmudic doctors. In our opinion, whenever a rabbinical saying is quoted for historical purposes, the date of it ought to be given, if only approximately; in no other way can gross anachronisms be avoided.

The Wisdom of Solomon is by Dr. Farrar, who has made good use of the edition by the Rev. W. J. Deane, in which all matters concerning the date of Wisdom, its author, &c., are exhaustively treated.

Prof. Rawlinson's commentary on the two books of the Maccabees is the weakest in the collection. He is evidently not versed in the labours of modern critics, and he does not attempt to give an account of the literature relating to these books. For the title of the first book of the Maccabees, "Sarbeth Sarbane-el," he is still where Grimm was, and Sarbat still means with him "history"; but we may ask, In what Semitic dialect? On the other hand, he fills up a page with Biblical quotations to show that the book was written in Hebrew. What man with any common sense has ever disputed this? The author of the second book of the Maccabees, Prof. Rawlinson says, was probably an Alexandrian Jew; his Greek is too good for a native of Palestine at the period (B.C. 140-180). He could have said more: no native Palestinian Jew could write Greek fluently and correctly, as can be seen from Josephus's own words.

It would have been desirable for the sake of completeness to have devoted a short appendix to the Apocrypha not received by the Church, though of the greatest importance to the history of the religious movements of the time; such are the books of Enoch, of Jubilees, the third book of the Maccabees, and the Sibylline Oracles.

The Oglander Memoirs: Extracts from the MSS. of Sir J. Oglander, Kt., of Nunwell, Isle of Wight, Deputy-Governor of Portsmouth and Deputy-Lieutenant of the Isle of Wight, 1595-1648. Edited by W. H. Long. (Reeves & Turner.)

IN all books about the Isle of Wight since the time of Sir Richard Worsley the Oglander manuscripts have been largely referred to and quoted; and now a selection of all the most important passages of local and historical interest is offered to the public by Mr. Long, author of a 'Dictionary of the Isle of Wight Dialect.'

Apparently the selection has not been made by the editor himself, but—for what reason his readers are not told—he has been content to use a transcript made early in the present century, in the possession of the Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart., of Bramshill. It is not stated, either, where the original manuscripts are now preserved. They are not mentioned, nor the copy either, in the Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission on the Bramshill Collection. Perhaps, as Sir John Oglander was in the habit of writing his notes on stray pieces of paper,

fly-leaves of account books, and such like, the labour of going through them again would have been out of proportion to the result. The name Oglander, for all its Teutonic form, only assimilates a vernacular origin, being really a corruption of Orglandes, the name of a castle in Normandy, whence one of Sir John's ancestors came to England, not at the Conquest, as he thought, but in the time of Henry I. Since then, about seven centuries and a half, the manor of Nunwell, which stands on the high ground looking over Brading harbour, has been in the possession of the family.

Sir John, the author of these MSS., was an important personage in the island, and even on the mainland, being Sheriff of Hampshire in 1637, the year when ship money was levied. During the Civil War, unlike most of his neighbours, he took the king's side, the consequence of which was that he spent some time in London in prison, and was heavily fined. He was home again, however, in 1647, and entertained the king there during his stay at Carisbrooke, as he had already done on two previous occasions when Charles visited the island. In 1655 he died, and was buried in Brading Church.

During the period covered by these memoirs the island was beginning to recover from the constant fear of invasion by which it was haunted in earlier times. Though men still made their wills when they went on a journey to London, they were not always expecting to have to send their families across the Solent and to have their farms harried by the French; and they began to build good houses, such as the manor houses of Mottistone and Arreton. The Rochelle expedition, however, brought back the old fears, and Sir John records his taking a house for his children "in the Mayne" as soon as the king's ships set out from Stokes Bay for Havre. Not that the island was unprotected, for each "centon," of which there were ten, furnished 150 to 200 men with "hobblers," or scouts, commanded by a "centoner," whose duty it was to exercise them once a month, and to see that the field guns in each parish were in proper working order. The whole force was under the control of the captain of the island or his deputies. With all this defensive organization, the islanders were naturally averse to having soldiers billeted upon them, and Sir John Oglander's advice to his countrymen to resist the exaction is more appropriate to a Roundhead than to a Royalist. It was a real grievance, no doubt, for he complains that, besides committing murders and burglaries, one Scotch regiment had left at least seventy bastards in the neighbourhood.

The civil government was in the hands of the justices of the peace, who regulated prices and wages, and "combined the duties of modern guardians of the poor with those of a local government board." The only place free from their jurisdiction was the borough of Newport, to which James I. had granted a charter. The court of the island was called the Knighten Court, being composed of holders of a knight's fee in chief from the lord of the island; and it was similar to the sheriff's court on the mainland.

Though the diocese of Winchester extends across the Solent, there was one so called

bishop in the island, the Bishop of Binstead. The church had been built by Quarre Abbey, and the parson after the Dissolution claimed to stand in the abbot's place, and assumed certain quasi-episcopal rights, such as proving wills and marrying without licence, till he was deprived of these powers by the Bishop of Winchester in the beginning of the seventeenth century. A curious church custom existed at Newport, where the vicar entertained the burgesses to supper on Easter Sunday at an inn, finding bacon and five shillingsworth of wine, the burgesses each contributing a shilling, "and after supper the maior and burgesses weare to bringe the viccor on his waye to Caresbrooke as far as the chappell fylde, and then to take theyre leaves. This was called the Love Feast betweene the towne and theyre viccor." This jovial custom, we may be sure, did not survive the Commonwealth.

The mayor kept his feast on the first Sunday in May, the festivities beginning by the burgesses meeting in Parkhurst Forest at sunrise, laggards being fined a pottle of wine and a green goose. Boughs were brought back to decorate the streets, the burgesses were accompanied by minstrels and morris dancers, and cannon were shot off to increase the noise. Noise was a thing our ancestors were much fonder of than we are in these days of nerves. At a christening feast of one of Sir John's friends he tells us there were a hundred musketeers present in the garden, who after every health fired their pieces at the parlour doors, "where they dranke as mutch smoake as wine," a custom truly more honoured in the breach than the observance.

The stirring times in which Oglander lived did not prevent his feeling an interest in what had gone before him, and he appears to have taken a good deal of trouble to get at the plan of Quarre Abbey. His description of what he saw, and his report of the recollections of older men than himself, are of considerable value in determining the character of the remains. There is plenty of information, too, about the pedigrees of the principal residents, not devoid of a spice of scandal, as in the case of the owner of St. Helen's, who, being originally a poor shoemaker, became rich "by God's blessinge and the losse of five wyfes"; and another of his acquaintance who "brought some trickes oute of France with him," and "beinge a man of noe greate conscience" also made his fortune. One of the French tricks was certainly ingenious:—

"He woold steal a cowe, and puttinge a loafe of breade hott owt of the oven on her hornes, make her hornesse supple that they would tourne anie waye he pleased, soe as to disfigure the beaste that the owner myght not knowe her agayne."

This man's son, who "did not degenerate," being "as craftie a knave as anye in a whole countrey," was so afraid of losing his chance at the resurrection that he would not be buried more than two feet deep. His epitaph, which the editor adds in a note, paints him with a very different brush.

There is scarcely an old family in the island about which there are not some notes, and scarcely a church or chapel which Sir John did not visit and briefly describe; and though his statements about the dates of foundation and such matters are not necessarily

correct, his descriptions and lists of monuments no doubt are fairly trustworthy. Sir John tells us that the figures 1562, cut on one of the buttresses of Carisbrooke Castle, do not record the year when the keep or buttress was built, but the year when the castle walls were rough-cast; "and nowe [1631] it wants a newe cote againe." The meaning of a date is often unintelligible, and sometimes leads to false theories for want of some simple explanation like the above.

The editor's notes and introduction are brief and to the point, and supply all the information necessary to understand the memoirs. Great pains have evidently been taken with the printing; but it is a question how far it was worth while to retain the spelling, and therefore make the book uncouth and strange to the general reader, when only a copy, and not Oglander's own writing, was used to print from.

Le Hadramout et les Colonies Arabes dans l'Archipel Indien. Par L. W. C. Van den Berg. (Batavia, published by Order of the Government.)

THE Government of the Dutch Indies has always shown praiseworthy zeal in promoting the physical, intellectual, and spiritual welfare of its Mussulman subjects, who form the great majority of the inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago, and two of its latest official publications are of especial value. In 1882 to 1884 the author of the present work, who has given numerous proofs of his thorough acquaintance with Mohammedan law, edited by order of the Governor-General in Batavia the Arabic text of Nawawi's great legal code of the Shāfi'ite rite—the one chiefly in repute among the native races of the Dutch East Indies, whose conversion to the creed of the Arabian prophet commenced about the middle of the fifteenth century—with a French translation and an interesting parallel between the principal points of Islamic law and those of the Code Napoléon. Immediately after the completion of this vast labour, which was intended to facilitate for the colonial authorities the difficult task of properly superintending the administration of justice among the various nationalities of their Indian dominions, he was commissioned to investigate the state of the Arab settlements in Java, Madoura, and Sumatra, that is to say, of those colonies founded since the end of last century by an ever-increasing immigration from the Arabian peninsula. The results of this investigation are embodied in the present publication, which is at the same time an exhaustive official report—full of minute statistical details, furnished both by the numerous local authorities in the Indian Archipelago and the archives of the Dutch Government in Batavia—and a thoroughly scientific work, rich in political, social, and linguistic particulars, most of which were entirely unknown hitherto. As the population has come, and is still coming, almost exclusively from Hadramout, on the southern coast of Arabia, and as that part of the peninsula, in spite of many occasional notices by travellers like Niebuhr, Wellsted, Fresnel, and De Wrede, has practically remained a *terra incognita* to the present day, the author has

most befittingly divided his work into three sections—the first dealing with the mother country Hadhrāmout, its geography, population, and government, the origin and present division of its inhabitants, and their public and private life; the second with the Arabs in the Indian Archipelago; and the third with the peculiarities of the Arabic idiom spoken both in Hadhrāmout and the Indian settlements.

Hadhrāmout is nominally under the supremacy of the Porte, but the Turkish governor has never levied any taxes or raised any troops there; the actual authority is exercised by the chiefs of the tribes, who live in fortified castles, keep a small garrison, rule over the towns and villages around, and extort taxes from the citizens. The whole social and political structure of the country forcibly reminds us of the former feudal institutions of Europe, with this important difference, that the moral and intellectual atmosphere of Hadhrāmout is greatly superior to that which prevailed in Europe during the Middle Ages. The people lead a simple and regular life; total abstinence from pork, liquors, and opium, an excellent climate, scrupulous cleanliness, and the purity of their blood, which has not been impaired by any extensive intercourse with the outer world, make them a healthy and vigorous race; there are plenty of primary and secondary schools; and higher education in grammar, law, and theology is provided in the Robât or academy of Saioun, whither students flock from all parts of Arabia, even from Mecca and Medina, and where, in cases of real poverty, they receive free lodging and board. The position of women is considerably higher there than in most Mohammedan countries; no polygamy, no harems, scarcely any divorce. Existence is extremely cheap; a single man can get on very well with 100 florins (a little over 8*l.*) a year, and 250 florins (about 21*l.*) is the maximum he could possibly spend, unless, the author says, he literally threw his money out of the window. An Arab family of seven grown-up persons and four children lived, as Mr. Van den Berg was informed, on 900 florins (75*l.*) per annum very fashionably, at least according to the fashion of Hadhrāmout. What an ideal place it would be for Europeans with a narrow income, if only the good orthodox people of those regions did not refuse to admit, even temporarily, an unbeliever into their midst!

Considering all these advantages which life in Hadhrāmout offers to the native population, it is somewhat surprising to see many Arabs leaving their home and establishing themselves in the islands of the Indian Archipelago; there are at the present moment already six large settlements in Java (of which Batavia and Sourabaya are the most flourishing), one in Madoura, and two in Sumatra. But the explanation of this phenomenon is after all easy enough: those who emigrate do so for exactly the same purpose as the English and the Dutch do—they want to make a fortune, and unlike many of their European brethren they never, after becoming rich, forget or despise their poorer relations in the mother country; they consider it, on the contrary, their highest duty to maintain their families at home. Benevolence is one of their most characteristic qualities, and with that they combine

complete sobriety and a profound respect for knowledge and learning. Wealth alone gives no one among them prestige, and the mania for titles and honorary dignities is absolutely unknown to them. That they are, nevertheless, commonly shunned by European society, is due partly to their revengeful character, their incessant quarrels and law-suits, and their rather unscrupulous dealing in commercial matters; partly to their invariable habit of marrying native Indian women and their inclination to imitate the manners and customs of their Malay or Javanese neighbours, and to indulge in licence and polygamy. On the other hand, they have been perfectly loyal to the Dutch Government, even during the wars against native Mohammedan princes; and the common popular belief, that they are a kind of Mohammedan missionaries and try to convert people to Islamism, is declared by Mr. Van den Berg to be altogether devoid of foundation.

The most interesting portion of the book for Oriental scholars is the third and last section, containing the grammatical and lexicographical remarks, illustrated by twenty-five specimens of letters written in the dialect of the Arabian colonists, which is almost identical with that of Hadhrāmout, and nearer to the literary language than any other branch of vulgar Arabic. A careful index, however, would have greatly added to the practical usefulness of this section. Three appendices enhance the value of this work, viz., (1) a map of Hadhrāmout, prepared from a sketch of Sayyid 'Uthmān bin 'Abdallāh bin Yahyā, with the help of the English Admiralty chart of the sea-coast and the information gained from a number of Arabs from various parts of the country; (2) views of houses, castles, mosques, and costumes both in Hadhrāmout and the Dutch Indies, on seven plates; and (3) a genealogical table of the Arabs who introduced Mohammedanism into the island of Java.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

A Creature of Circumstances. By Harry Lander. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A Leal Lass. By Richard Ashe King. 2 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

The Third Miss St. Quentin. By Mrs. Molesworth. (Hatchards.)

Handsome Jack, and other Stories. By James Greenwood. (Ward & Downey.)

Nor the hero only of 'A Creature of Circumstance,' but also the author's own manner, is suggestive of a "happy-go-lucky" sort of mind, not accountable to anything or anybody. Mr. Lander writes as his whims dictate, and without much thought of his critics—unprofessionally, as it were, and with no central motive. The result is three very unequal volumes of things good and things less good, but all of them more or less fresh and unhackneyed, while not a few are merely whimsical, trivial, or digressive. The reader never understands nor is quite in touch with the chief personage; though this gentleman is by no means a pleasant study, there is a good deal of life and character about him. The elderly bachelor who tells the story and sets about the reformation of "the boys" in an unaggressive and comical spirit quite his own is a pleasant and kindly feature

in the story, which has touches of cynicism here and there, and in certain places comes near to being really clever.

That one is not at once out of patience with 'A Leal Lass'—the motive of which is the heroine's self-sacrificing promise to marry the man she loathes when the man she loves is available—is enough to show the book has merit. The lady's dilemma has a real *raison d'être*, which is more than can be said for most things of the kind. At the outset of her career one is disposed to disapprove of her, as inclining to a morbid and precocious type; but in developing she secures one's respect and liking, as the fascinating kind of heroine, "everybody's darling," seldom contrives to do. The two young university men are not a little contemptible, but they are lifelike enough to look like portraits. A good deal of space is filled by an Irish gardener—a character in his way, and with a more amusing gift of repartee than is common. Quotations from the Laureate are many, and not always correct.

In 'The Third Miss St. Quentin' Mrs. Molesworth shows to no particular advantage. She was unhappily inspired, indeed, in deserting for a "grown-up" environment that children's world which she has made her own. Her new book—a kind of unfortunate compromise between a novel and a story—sets forth the troubles, real and imaginary, of a young person—a new Cinderella—at the hands of her elder and half sisters. One of these, who is of the "excellent of the earth," is so steeped in old-maidism that, though only half through her twenties, she is able to give her junior a very bad time with the very best intentions. The heroine is innocent and right-minded—in a way, too, she is natural; but we cannot bring ourselves to consider her story either instructive or amusing. The people who figure in it are all dreadfully afraid of hurting each other's feelings, or destroying certain pre-arranged lines of proceeding—so much so that they lose all their strength and individuality of character. Being Mrs. Molesworth's the book is not, of course, without a certain interest, but it is disappointing rather than anything else.

Mr. Greenwood continues to harp on his single string, and is apparently satisfied to be the chronicler of low life, penury, and sordid crime. There is no romance in his string of short stories, unless the inevitable harrowing of the reader's feelings by what would serve as a fictitious sequel to the 'Newgate Calendar' may be held to justify the title. Absence of veracity in records of this kind would be more excusable if the plots and treatment were strikingly original; but Mr. Greenwood can scarcely claim originality for a story in which the villain's pious wife is constantly "praying him out of his chance" and "getting the steam up for him in secret." The author would write better and stronger fiction if he did not try to make his slender threads bear more than they are capable of bearing.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

A First History of the English People. By Amy Baker. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—Miss Baker says that she has sought in vain for an elementary history of England which should be at once short, interesting, and calculated to

"foster the truest patriotism, without leading the student to consider England always right, to glory in her unjust victories, or to forget that nations, as well as individuals, owe a duty to each other." We cannot say that her own little book attains this somewhat elevated ideal. As far as we can see it differs but little from a great many other school-book histories of which the authors have been largely indebted to the well-known work of Mr. J. R. Green. Miss Baker's obligations to this popular historian are more extensive than usual, since she seems to have borrowed whole pages from the 'Short History' with scarcely a verbal change. The combination of Mr. Green's ornate style with Miss Baker's bald narrative is not altogether happy, and is more likely to puzzle than to inform juvenile readers. Thus, on the same page with a passage like this, "Now when King Henry asked her to marry him, her aunt was very angry, and wished to prevent the marriage; but good old Anselm stood her friend, and the joy of the people knew no bounds," we have the following rhetorical extract from Mr. Green: "In the quiet quaintly-named streets, in town, mead, and market-place, in the bell that swung out its summons to the crowded borough mote, or in the rivalries of craftsmen and guilds, lay the real life of Englishmen—the life of their home and trade, their ceaseless, sober struggle with tyranny, their steady, unwearied battle for self-government." The curious patchwork of Miss Baker's book is not improved by such specimens of loose colloquialism as "The men wore long smock frocks, like the labourers in England still do." Miss Baker is not particularly logical in her spelling of old English proper names. She talks of Bereta and Hild, but also of Edward and Egbert, Cadmon and Canute. Such forms as "Aethelred" and "Aethelbert" have nothing to commend them, and will only confuse children, without giving them any insight into Anglo-Saxon pronunciation. Nor is there anything to be said for "Philippe Augustus." As a rule, Miss Baker writes in a way which shows some appreciation of the modern results of historical study, and she sets forth the main facts of her narrative with accuracy. But it may be doubted whether there is any special merit in her little work to distinguish it above numberless elementary histories of England and "historical readers" which are in common use. Miss Baker's book may challenge comparison with some of these manuals, but it is decidedly inferior to the best of them in style, method, and arrangement. Perhaps its best feature is to be found in the short poetical extracts prefixed to each chapter, which are judiciously selected, and would probably be found to interest young readers.

How to spell and speak English. With a Slight Sketch of the History of the Language. By M.A. Cantab. (Relfe Brothers.)—There ought to be no necessity for such a work as this. The errors in grammar and pronunciation which it points out and corrects are such as those who have gone through any sort of training worth calling education could not commit. With the exception of the sketch of the history of the English language, which, though slight, is the best part of the book, there is little or nothing here which is not to be found in any average grammar.

Récits des Temps Mérovingiens, I.-III. By Augustin Thierry. Edited by Gustave Masson, B.A., and A. R. Ropes, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Of the editing of these extracts from Thierry it is sufficient to say that it is on a par with the excellence of the work, the map, appendix, and notes being all that could be desired.

Briefe von Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Selected and edited, with Introduction and Notes, by James Sime, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Written without any idea of publication, these letters have all the freedom of private conversation, and all the charm of outpourings from a highly endowed and singu-

larly lovely nature. Nothing can be more delightful than Mendelssohn's animated and even eloquent description of the impressions produced and the feelings awakened by what he saw and heard during his travels, and his ardent affection for the various members of his family, together with his enthusiastic devotion to his art. At the same time, it must be confessed, ruggedness and obscurity are occasionally observable in his style, which the editor has often, but not always, cleared up in the notes. Ample information is supplied with regard to persons and events mentioned, and technical terms are explained, as also the etymology of words. The introduction contains an excellent and copious account of Mendelssohn's life, works, and character.

Hey's Fabeln für Kinder. With Illustrations by O. Speckter. Edited, with Phonetic Introduction and Transcriptions of the Text, Words, Notes, and a Vocabulary, by Franz Lange, Ph.D.—*Hey's Fabeln für Kinder.* Illustrated by O. Speckter. Edited, with Words, Notes, and a Vocabulary, by Franz Lange, Ph.D. (Whittaker & Co.)—Dr. Lange has done well in publishing Hey's 'Fables for Children' without, as well as with, the phonetic introduction and transcription, which many may not unreasonably think of little practical advantage. Experience proves that sounds can be effectually taught by the living voice alone, and that printed directions are of little avail. There is nothing strikingly attractive in these fables or the illustrations. They might well have been more amusing and instructive. The renderings of German phrases are neither very exact nor always good English. *Gar wohl gefiel's* is translated "right well to the liking," and *hätt' er so gerne schwimmen* by "he should much have liked to be able to swim."

Second German Reader. — Die Blinden — Die Entscheidung bei Hochkirch — Brigitta. Tales by Paul Heyse, Frederike Lohmann, and Bernhard Auerbach. With Notes by B. Townson, B.A. (Rivingtons.)—The first and third of the stories composing this German reader are productions of writers enjoying a high reputation. One has been slightly altered and the other abridged to render them better adapted for English schools. The second, though claiming less distinguished authorship, has the advantage of appearing without alteration or omission, and is both in style and matter well worthy to rank with its companions. Not a few readers may even prefer it to them. It is connected with the history of the Seven Years' War, and brings before the reader Frederick the Great and his favourite general Ziethen. Mr. Townson in his notes confines himself chiefly to the translation of unusual words and passages presenting any difficulty. It would have been well if he had more frequently given the literal meaning as well as the proper rendering of idiomatic expressions. Nothing can be better adapted than such a work to invite and assist the reader to acquire a knowledge of German literature.

Fortune's Wheel (Heute Mir, Morgen Dir): a Tale for the Young. By Franz Hoffmann. Edited with Notes by J. Y. Pearson, B.A. (Rivingtons.)—This tale of Hoffmann's, which is told with great clearness and force, is, if anything, too sensational and melodramatic, the events being too improbable, the characters wanting in truth to nature, and the language exaggerated. Still it may well serve as an enticing reading book, especially with the aid of Mr. Pearson's excellent notes, which give good renderings of idiomatic phraseology and useful grammatical information.

German Epic Tales in Prose.—I. Die Niebelungen. Von A. F. C. Vilmar.—II. Walther und Hildegund. Von Albert Richter. Edited, with Literary Introduction and Notes, by C. Neuhaus, Ph.D. (Whittaker & Co.)—The first part of this work consists of an extract from Vilmar's

'Geschichte der Deutschen National-Litteratur.' It gives an animated and detailed description of the Niebelungen Lied, including occasional quotations from it in modern German, and enabling the reader to get a good idea of that ancient mythological work. The second part is Albert Richter's translation of a Latin poem ascribed to the tenth century. The literary introduction gives an account of the Eddas and Sagas on which the two portions are founded. There are good renderings of the text, and valuable grammatical observations in the notes, which, however, are redundant.

LOCAL HISTORY.

MR. J. SCOTT has produced in *Berwick-upon-Tweed: the History of the Town and Guild* (Stock) a portly and handsome volume, and has collected a great mass of information concerning this interesting Border town. He has not gifts of the first order as a local historian. The townsmen of past times do not live once more in his pages. There is a nineteenth century colouring about all he tells us of mediæval Berwick which is by no means pleasant. We do not feel this so much when we have arrived at more recent times. The Tudor and Stuart periods are well done, though without that grasp of the general history of the time which it is so pleasant to find. The speculations as to the derivation of the name of the town might have been left out with advantage. On the other hand, the history of the guild is well told, and will be found most useful by those engaged in the study of the growth of our local institutions. Berwick was rich in churches and monastic houses, and Mr. Scott has given a compact and useful account of them. The photo-engravings are no ornament to the book.

The Registers of the Parish of Rochdale in the County of Lancaster, from October, 1582, to March, 1616, have been edited by Mr. H. Fishwick (Rochdale, Clegg). The old ecclesiastical divisions of the county palatine of Lancaster and the West Riding of Yorkshire are puzzling to one who is only acquainted with southern and eastern England. To a person accustomed to consider the natural state of things to be that two or three thousand acres, with an old church in the midst, should constitute a parish, it is strange to come in contact with the vast parochial areas divided and subdivided after a manner which reminds one of the territorial arrangements of mediæval Germany. The church of Rochdale, we believe, dates from a period but little later than the Norman Conquest. It was a dependency on the great abbey of Whalley. Its area was in the beginning larger than that of many an Italian bishopric, but it was cut up into four divisions: Hundersfield, Spotland, Castleton, and Butterworth. Within its limits was also the chapelry of Saddleworth. The Saddleworth registers have already been printed; they are interesting in many ways, but cannot compare in importance with those of Rochdale. We cannot be sure whether the order of 1538 was obeyed or not. If it was the earliest Rochdale register has been lost. It is quite possible, however, that in a place so remote from the central authority no records were kept before 1582. It is now too late for it to be necessary to explain the many reasons which render our old parish registers of importance. The time has gone by when the genealogist was looked upon as a servile minister to family pride. Though it is not needful now to point out the value of these parochial documents or the expediency of printing them, it may be useful to say that there is a right and a wrong way of doing this. Some people who have undertaken the work have been so ignorant of the requirements of students that they have abridged and improved till half the interest of the old documents has been lost. Mr. Fishwick is not one of these. He understands how such work should be done, and has executed his task well. The index

seems exhaustive. In turning over the pages we have been surprised at finding so very few strange Christian names. *Imyn* is the only one we have noticed which calls for remark. It was used in baptism both for boys and girls. We have no idea as to its meaning or derivation.

Mr. A. E. GIBBS in *Historical Records of St. Albans* (St. Albans, Gibbs) has put together the leading facts in the history of the ancient grammar school, the Leper Hospital, and the Hospital of St. Mary at St. Albans. His little book does not profess to be more than a compilation, but he has accomplished his task in a painstaking manner.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Romance of the Wool Trade, by Mr. James Bonwick (Griffith & Farran), contains a large amount of information, and the earlier chapters quite bear out the title of the book; the difficulties with which shippers had to contend in introducing sheep and improving the breeds in Australia were great, and there is something romantic in the story of the energy which at last secured success. The whole account of the position of the squatters, of the development of sheep farming, and of its progress in the different Australian colonies will be fresh to most readers. Mr. Bonwick is far less happy in telling the story of the wool trade in England; he has collected a great deal of heterogeneous information, chiefly from local histories, but it is badly arranged and by no means accurate. It may suffice to point out that Mr. Bonwick does not distinguish between the treatment of foreign merchants who came to buy and sell and the treatment of foreign artisans who immigrated to settle permanently; this confusion runs through the whole of his account of mediæval policy. While there is a good deal of loose assertion about the woollen manufacture in other towns in the west of England and in Yorkshire in early times, no mention is made either of Marlborough or Beverley, though in regard to both of them we have authentic information as to the position of the weavers. There are various signs of carelessness in details. 'The Libell of English Policye' (elsewhere quoted as 'The Bibel of English Policy') is gratuitously ascribed to Gervase of Canterbury. The best-known writer of that name flourished two hundred years before it was written.

SIR GEORGE YOUNG has done a thing most acceptable to lovers of sparkling verse by collecting *The Political and Occasional Poems of W. Mackworth Praed* (Ward, Lock & Co.). Praed, who, his friends thought, was to be a second Canning, did, on first obtaining a seat in the House, realize their expectations, and his early death cut short his career at a critical time for his political reputation; but as a writer of political verse—though we cannot quite put him before Canning as Sir George Young does—he was certainly Canning's equal, and not at all his imitator. Praed had a note of his own, and his political satires have the qualities of his social satires—vigour of movement, lightness of touch, and grace of expression. But whether it is that the allusions have lost their interest, or, as we suspect, because the little touches of half-regretful feeling which are the secret of the charm of *vers de société* are absent in these pieces, we are inclined to rank Praed's verse of society above his political squibs. The clever lines on the coronation of Charles X. at Rheims are the work of an eye-witness:—

But where's the king? The king's asleep.
Go, seek our Royal Master,
And tell him that his humble sheep
Are waiting for their pastor.
The king was sitting in a gown
As white as alabaster;
"Sire," said the Bishop, with a frown,
"You should have been much faster
Asleep to-day!"

He swore to keep his Royal word,
He swore to keep the Charter,
He swore in no unjust accord,
His creed or Crown to barter;

He swore in all the Church's wars
To give and take no quarter;
He swore to be a modern Mars,
Or else a modern martyr
For God some day.

From the poem on the London University we may quote:—

Let Mackintosh battle with Canning and Vattel,
Let Brougham be a friend to the "niggers,"
Burdett cure the nation's misrepresentations,
And Hume cut a figure in figures;
But let them not babble of Greek to the rabble,
Nor teach the mechanics their letters;
The labouring classes were born to be asses,
And not to be aping their betters.
Tis a terrible crisis for Cam and for Isis!
Fat butchers are learning dissection;
And looking-glass-makers become sabbath-breakers
To study the rules of reflection;
"Sin: φ" and "sin: θ"—what sins can be sweeter?
Are taught to the poor of both sexes,
And weavers and spinners jump up from their dinners
To flirt with their Y's and their X's.

The bitter lines on Lord Palmerston are among the smartest Praed wrote:—

There was a time when I could sit
By Londonderry's side,
And laugh with Peel at Canning's wit,
And hint to Hume he lied;
Henceforth I run a different race,
Another soil I plough,
And though I still have pay and place,
I'm not a Tory now.

I've put away my ancient awe
For mitre and for crown;
I've lost my fancy for the law
Which keeps sedition down;
I think that patriots have a right
To make a little row;
A town on fire's a pretty sight:
I'm not a Tory now.

When Howick damns with bitter sneer
The friends of that vile war,
I whisper into Grant's dull ear,
"How just his strictures are!"
When Burdett storms about expense,
A smile comes o'er my brow;
Sir Francis is a man of sense.
I'm not a Tory now.

I'm always pleased with Jeffrey's prose,
And charmed with Little's rhymes;
I'm quite convinced the nation owes
Its welfare to the *Times*.
When people write the K—a fool,
And call the Q—a frow,
I'm philosophically cool;
I'm not a Tory now.

If Harvey gets Brougham's seals and seat,
My friend will Harvey be;
If Cobdett dines in Downing Street,
He'll have my three times three;
If Hunt in Windsor Castle rules,
I'll take a house at Slough;
Tories were always knaves and fools.
I'm not a Tory now!

Sir George Young deserves our thanks for the conscientious way he has edited this volume, and for his care in explaining allusions, and also in ascertaining what pieces are really Praed's.

Le Roman au Temps de Shakespeare. Par J. J. Jusserand. (Paris, Librairie Ch. Delagrave).—M. Jusserand is an accomplished student of English literature; he has copious knowledge, and writes gracefully. His present book deals with a subject which is a *terra incognita* to the majority of English readers. Greene's numerous romances, Lyly's 'Euphues,' and Sidney's 'Arcadia' do not easily allow themselves to be read. Drayton in his epistle to Henry Reynolds declares that Sidney

did first reduce
Our tongue from Lyly's writing then in use;

but modern readers find little to choose between the conceits of 'Arcadia' and the affectations of 'Euphues.' M. Jusserand has an interesting notice of the French translations of Sidney's romance. In 1624 was published Baudoin's 'L'Arcadie de la Comtesse de Pembroke,' Paris, 3 vols.; and in the following year appeared a rival translation from the pen of Geneviève Chapelain. Each translator charged the other with being ignorant of the English language. Mlle. Chapelain's publisher urged on his client's behalf: "Elle a l'honneur d'avoir demeuré plus de sept ans en la cour du Roy de la Grande-Bretagne, à la suite de madame la comtesse de Salisbury, qui faisait état d'elle, non comme d'une fille ordinaire, mais comme d'une demoiselle bien sage qu'on lui avait donnée de bonne main, et qui est issue d'une race qui nous a produit de grands hommes: voire même des

femmes que les muses ont bien daigné favoriser." Baudoin had stated: "Le seul désir que j'ai eu d'entendre un si rare livre m'a fait passer en Angleterre, où j'ai demeuré deux ans pour en avoir l'intelligence." If M. Baudoin had spent only two years in England "parmi le menu peuple," how (asks Mlle. Chapelain's publisher) could he compete with a lady who had lived there seven years "presque toujours avec de grandes Dames"? Baudoin declared that he had taken extraordinary pains to ensure accuracy in his translation, and that he had secured the services "d'un gentilhomme français de mérite et de savoir qui a pris la peine de m'expliquer tout le premier livre. Avecque cela j'ai fait en sorte d'avoir deux versions différentes, afin d'en faire une bonne.....J'ai toujours eu près de moi un de mes amis, à qui cette langue étant aussi familière que la nôtre, et la pris la peine de m'éclaircir des doutes que je puis avoir eus." Mlle. Chapelain's friends were not to be intimidated. They declared that the lady's translation had also been submitted to the criticism of experts, whose judgment had pronounced it to be "parfait." Finally Mlle. Chapelain challenged M. Baudoin and his supporters to open combat: "Elle est prête de montrer qu'elle sait mieux la langue anglaise qu'eux et qu'ils n'oseraient paraître pour la parler avec elle en présence de personnes capables d'en juger." It does not appear that the challenge was accepted. M. Jusserand is, we believe, the first critic who has done justice to Nashe's entertaining and powerful novel 'The Unfortunate Traveller; or, the Life of Jacke Wilton,' which he rightly describes as "le digne frère des 'Roxana,' des 'Moll Flanders' et des 'Colonel Jacques.'" He claims for Nashe the honour of being the originator of "le roman de la vie réelle, dont on attribue habituellement en Angleterre l'invention à Defoe"; and is surprised (as well he may be) that 'Jacke Wilton' has been allowed to fall into unmerited obscurity. In his sixth chapter M. Jusserand briefly notices some of the English translations, published in the middle of the seventeenth century, of French romances, 'Polexander,' 'Ibrahim,' 'Artamenes,' 'Cassandra,' &c. He might have given a few lines to Lady Mary Wroth's 'Urania,' 1621, which contains some graceful lyrics. 'The English Rogue' naturally shocks M. Jusserand's refined taste, and is pronounced to be "une des pires compositions en ce genre qui figurent dans aucune littérature." The last chapter contains a collection of representative extracts from various old romances. M. Jusserand is to be congratulated on having produced an interesting and scholarly book. There are barely two hundred loosely printed pages, but every page testifies to the writer's learning and research.

A NUMBER of new editions have accumulated on our table: among them one, much revised and improved, of Prof. Jebb's masterly edition of the *Edipus Tyrannus* (Cambridge, University Press),—a second one of Prof. Wilkins's edition of the first part of the *De Oratore* (Oxford, Clarendon Press), issued before the third part of the original work has appeared: rather an inconvenient arrangement,—and Green's *Short History of the English People* (Macmillan), corrected and refashioned, much to its improvement, by Mrs. Green. Messrs. Macmillan also send another volume of their new edition of the *Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson*, containing 'Becket' and other plays, and enriched with an engraving of Mr. Woolner's well-known bust; and popular editions of *Roderick Hudson, A Madonna of the Future*, and *Daisy Miller*, the last being Mr. James's most successful, though not his best work.—A translation of some of Lessing's plays appears in "Bohn's Select Library" (Bell).—To the pocket edition of Lord Lytton's novels Messrs. Routledge have added that clever *jeu d'esprit*, *The Coming Race*, and also *Leila*; and Dickens's *Pictures from Italy* to their "Pocket Library."—Mr. Bumpus has published a new edition of

the *Naturalist in Nicaragua* (see *Athen.* No. 2410), with a memoir of the adventurous author too early lost to science.—M. Calmann Lévy has sent us M. Renan's experiments in dramatic narrative printed together in one volume, with a preface by the author suggesting a "humanité aristocratique" may possibly found a "théâtre philosophique."

We have on our table *Tours and Excursions in the British Isles*, by S. F. Smart (Gillig's United States Exchange).—*Annals of Guiana*, compiled by J. Rodway and T. Watt, Vol. I. Part I. (Georgetown, 'Royal Gazette' Office).—*King's County Genealogical Club Collection*, No. I. Vol. IV. (New York, Nash).—*A Sketch of the Growth of Public Opinion*, by S. Kydd (Stock).—*Natural Causation*, by C. E. Plumptre (Fisher Unwin).—*English Composition and Rhetoric*, by A. Bain, LL.D., Part II. (Longmans).—*Four Years' Certificate Questions, 1884-7, for Men and Women* (Moffatt & Paige).—*Recent Examination Papers*, by J. S. White (Tribner).—*Matthew's Euclid Examination Papers* (Moffatt & Paige).—*A Manual of Orchestration*, by H. Clarke (Curwen).—*England as She Seems*, by E. L. Arnold (Warne).—*Military Mosaics*, by J. A. O'Shea (Allen & Co.).—*The Convict's Marriage*, by A. Bouvier (Vizetelly).—*Tracked Out*, by A. W. à Beckett (Bristol, Arrowsmith).—*The Eavesdropper*, by J. Payn (Smith & Elder).—*The Invincible Armada*, by S. Jefferson (Simpkin).—*Lays of the Sea-side*, by A. Cheem (Bumpus).—*Poems*, by G. Morine (Bell).—*The Dominion of Darkness*, by Count Lyof N. Tolstoi (Vizetelly).—*Perla, a Legend of Tequendama*, by E. W. Bewley (Wyman).—*Did Bacon write Shakespeare? a Reply to Ignatius Donnelly*, by C. C. Cattell (Simpkin).—*The Defeat of the Spanish Armada, A.D. 1588, a Tercentenary Ballad, A.D. 1888*, by R. Anselow (Stock).—*Qualte and Pedra*, by W. F. Stevenson (Stock).—*Woodland and Dreamland*, by R. Lington (Griffith & Farran).—*The Belfry Bell*, by E. C. Orr (S.P.C.K.).—*The Anointed Seraph*, by G. H. Pollock (Washington, Sheiry).—*Popular Misconceptions about the First Eleven Chapters of Genesis*, by the Rev. E. Huntingford (Bickers).—*By Thy Glorious Resurrection and Ascension* (S.P.C.K.).—*The Blessedness of the Dead in Christ*, by the late W. Maturin, D.D. (Macmillan).—*The Voice of the Year*, by A. S. Lamb (Nisbet).—*By the Coming of the Holy Ghost* (S.P.C.K.).—*A Companion to the Association of the Sacred Heart* (Dublin, Gill).—*Our Daily Bread*, by H. Sidebotham (Wells Gardner).—*Taught by the Scriptures* (Marlborough).—*Authority, or a Plain Reason for joining the Church of Rome*, by L. Rivington (Kegan Paul).—*L'Union Générale*, by E. Bontoux (Paris, Savine).—*La Question dei Probi-Viri in Agricoltura*, by E. Cavalieri (Rome, Botta).—*Ueber die Stellung der Classischen Philologie in der Gegenwart*, by Prof. R. Hirzel (Williams & Norgate).—*Hamlet ein Genie*, by H. Türck (Leipzig, Hoffmann).—*Ueber Lesen und Bildung*, by A. E. Schönbach (Graz, Leuschner & Lubensky).—*Das Wesen des Genies*, by H. Türck (Leipzig, Hoffmann).—*Grammatik des Altfranzösischen*, by Dr. Eduard Schwan (Leipzig, Reiland).—*and Die dem Raume entnommenen Synonyma für Gott in der neu-hebräischen Litteratur*, by Dr. E. Landau (Zurich, Schmidt). Among New Editions we have *The Catherine of History*, by H. J. Swallow (Stock).—*Waterloo Days*, by C. A. Eaton (Bell).—*The Decisive Battles of India, from 1746 to 1849 Inclusive*, by Col. G. B. Malleton, C.S.I. (Allen & Co.).—*Byron*, by J. Nichol (Macmillan).—*Irish Minstrelsy*, by H. H. Sparling (Scott).—*Studies in Worship Music*, by J. S. Curwen (Curwen).—*Of the Imitation of Christ*, by Thos. à Kempis (S.P.C.K.).—*A Manual of Phonography*, by I. Pitman (Pitman).—*Higher Arithmetic*, by J. J. Haugh (Dublin, Gill).—*and The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges*, by G. J. Goschen, M.P. (E. Wilson).

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FACTS ABOUT JUNIUS AND FRANCIS.

THE late Earl of Beaconsfield said to Lord Ronald Gower: "Never in society ask who wrote Junius's Letters, or if you do you will be voted a bore, and that is—well, something dreadful!" Long and unpleasant experience had qualified Lord Beaconsfield for giving this advice and warning. Happily this form of boredom, which consisted in asserting on every occasion that Sir Philip Francis was the real Junius, is dying out. It has been succeeded by another which is quite as unendurable. At present the lovers of paradox busy themselves and weary their neighbours with vain repetitions to the effect that out of the many ways in which Shakspeare's name has been spelt the only authentic one is Bacon. Judging from the evidence adduced, this claim is as acceptable as that which has been advanced in favour of the correct spelling of Junius being Francis.

Not long ago the *Saturday Review* wrote:—

"Surely, now that Mr. Hayward is no longer alive to maintain the contrary, no one doubts that

'Francis' and Junius were one and the same person. The proofs from comparison of handwriting so well put together by the late Edward Twistleton, independently of other evidence, should alone be held sufficient to establish this identity."

In the number of the *English Historical Review* for April there is a paper by Mr. Leslie Stephen designed to show the identity of Francis with Junius, in which he says that

"the identification of Francis with Junius must, of course, depend upon the convergence of different lines of argument, and especially upon the evidence from handwriting published by Mr. Twistleton."

It is clear that the handwriting of the extant manuscripts from the pen of Junius has greatly influenced those who have declared that he was Francis. The writers who entertain no doubts as to the identity of Francis with Junius are the most confident in deciding as to the handwriting. The late Earl Stanhope, whose arguments convinced no one so completely as himself, wrote:—

"In considering this question of identity the first point is to compare the two handwritings. The hand of Junius was plainly a disguised one; it is upright, while that of Francis is slanting."

Is it not possible for a writer to write an upright hand and another a slanting hand without the one writer being the other? Macaulay, of course, had no doubts. According to him it "is the very peculiar handwriting of Francis slightly disguised." Now there is nothing peculiar in Francis's handwriting; it bears a striking resemblance in many respects to Macaulay's own, neither being remarkable. The peculiarity of the Junian handwriting is its dissimilarity to that of Francis, being clear and beautiful, whilst that of Francis is common and often slovenly. And here the sentence which the late Abraham Hayward quoted is worthy of careful attention: "It is impossible for a man, in order to disguise his writing, to write better than he does habitually."

The first person to invent and publish the theory that the Junian manuscripts were written in a "disguised hand" was Mr. Taylor. 'The Identity of Junius with a Distinguished Living Character Established' appeared in 1816. Three years before a work had appeared which was also by Taylor, and was entitled 'A Discovery of the Author of Junius.' After the appearance of the last-mentioned work, Sir Philip Francis was asked by the editor of the *Monthly Magazine* to say whether he accepted the conclusion, and his reply, which appeared in that *Magazine* for July, 1813, was as follows:—

"The great civility of your letter induces me to answer it, which with reference to its subject-matter I should have declined. Whether you will assist in giving currency to a silly, malignant falsehood, is a question for your own discretion. To me it is a matter of perfect indifference."

Mr. Taylor, accepting this letter as an admission on the part of Francis that he was Junius, brought out his second book in 1816. Yet, whilst convinced and striving to convince others in 1813 that Dr. Francis and his son Philip were the joint writers of the letters signed "Junius," in 1816 Mr. Taylor was equally certain that Sir Philip Francis was the sole author. In the work wherein Mr. Taylor had discovered a second and final Junius, it is stated that the Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, Sir Philip Francis, and Mr. Woodfall, the printer and conductor of the *Public Advertiser*, in which the letters signed "Junius" first appeared, were at St. Paul's School together. It is added:—

"Mr. Rosenhagen occasionally wrote for the *Public Advertiser*; and if our opinion concerning JUNIUS be correct, Mr. Francis also assisted in supporting the newspaper of his old schoolfellow. But, in so doing, would he not betray himself? To this it may be answered, that from the beginning JUNIUS wrote in a disguised hand."

Such is the origin of the theory, accepted by those who have not examined the evidence, that the manuscripts of Junius are written in a feigned hand. Mr. Taylor advanced the theory to support his view that Francis wrote letters for Woodfall, of which the latter could not identify

the authorship from the handwriting. Others have accepted the theory and regarded it as at once natural and conclusive, and elaborate investigations have been made with a view to exhibit the resemblances between what is styled the feigned hand of Junius and the natural hand of Francis. Even these investigators do not deny that the so-called feigned hand is the more finished and beautiful of the two. They omit to note, however, what Mr. Hayward pointed out as the result of invariable experience, that no feigned handwriting, which is adopted as a disguise, can be finer in all respects than the natural one. The simple truth is that not a particle of proof has yet been adduced to show that the extant Junian manuscripts are written in any other than a natural hand. If the handwriting be natural, then the superstructure of argument in favour of Francis being Junius, which is solely based upon the evidence of handwriting, collapses, and the mystery as to the authorship of the letters remains as it was before Mr. Taylor imagined that Francis adopted "a disguised hand" when he supported "the newspaper of his old schoolfellow," Woodfall.

The burden of proof lies upon those who maintain that the handwriting of the Junian manuscripts is a feigned one. Those who accept the handwriting as natural have no need to give a reason for their faith. They are satisfied with the calligraphy of the manuscripts. If the handwriting be natural, then Francis never wrote a line of them. According to the arguments advanced by his partisans, he could not be Junius unless he wrote these manuscripts.

Those who take it for granted that the Junian hand is feigned have never explained why Junius was so apprehensive lest his handwriting should be generally seen. The obvious, if not the only, reason for adopting a feigned hand is the writer's desire to conceal his identity. But it seems to me Junius did not consider that his identity was concealed by his handwriting. Hence he wrote to Woodfall on the 10th of November, 1771, when forwarding a short letter which he wished to be shown to Garrick:—

"I would send the above to Garrick directly, but that I would avoid having this hand too commonly seen. Oblige me, then, so much as to have it copied in any hand, and sent by the penny post, that is if you dislike sending it in your own writing. I must be more cautious than ever. I am sure I should not survive a discovery three days; or, if I did, they would attain me by bill. Change to the Somerset Coffee-house, and let no mortal know the alteration. I am persuaded you are too honest a man to contribute in any way to my destruction. Act honourably by me, and at a proper time you shall know me."

Here Junius distinctly conveys the impression that he dreaded lest the sight of his handwriting should lead to the discovery of his identity. If the hand were feigned, what had he to fear? A natural handwriting may be known to many persons; a feigned one may not have been seen by more than one. Some may contend that by "this hand" Junius meant this feigned hand, and that he would have written "my hand" if he desired to state that he was writing naturally. There is a doubt in this matter which, though slight, I do not wish to ignore; my own view is Junius fancied that if those who knew his handwriting should see his manuscript they would discover who he was. The above extract supplies information of another kind. When it was penned Junius had contributed for at least two years to the *Public Advertiser*, and it is clear from the concluding sentence that he did not think that Woodfall had any knowledge of his personality.

In confirmation of my opinion as to the handwriting, it may be mentioned that in the first of the anonymous letters sent to George Grenville which are in the hand of Junius, he begs him not to show the letter and its enclosure to any one. Again I ask, Why this anxiety for concealment when nobody could recognize the so-called feigned handwriting?

The rule about a feigned hand, which has been adopted as a disguise, not being better

than a natural one may be extended by adding that a feigned hand, being artificial, is almost necessarily uniform. The writer is always on his guard. He must perpetually attend to his p's and q's, and he must be most particular about his pen. But the writer who has to think of his subject alone may write, within certain limitations, in a variety of ways. If his pen be bad or if he be in a hurry he may write differently than when he has an excellent pen and plenty of leisure. In the letters from the hand of Francis there are several differences, which are doubtless due to haste in writing or the nature of the pen. In the manuscripts from the hand of Junius similar differences are conspicuous. At times the writing resembles what is commonly called "copper-plate"; at others it is slovenly, yet it always has the same general character. There are indications that the writer had some difficulty at times in putting pen to paper or tracing the letters, owing probably to writing after supper in the days when no one rose from a supper-table quite prepared for letter-writing. The difficulty of keeping up a feigned hand in these circumstances is almost insuperable. The writer, like the speaker, betrays himself when he has drunk more than is good for him. In the address of a note to Woodfall dated "Wednesday night, August 16, 1769," the handwriting is as tremulous as that of a very old man, but it is as distinctly "Junian" as the handwriting in any of the manuscripts which may not have been penned after a copious and convivial supper. Francis wrote letters, on his own avowal, when he was not well fitted for the task, and then the handwriting, though affected by wine or punch, is his own in all essentials.

Any one may form an opinion on this head without being an expert; and, if he should have had the opportunity of reading much manuscript produced at the time Junius wrote, he will not be surprised to find many examples of handwriting, not feigned, which have a striking resemblance to the hand of Junius. This is one reason why so many persons were supposed to be Junius on the evidence of handwriting. The general resemblance is sometimes remarkable. Mr. W. J. Smith when going through the manuscripts at Stowe was greatly struck with this. He writes in his introduction to 'The Grenville Papers':—

"I have found the handwriting of several persons, some almost unknown to fame, and having really no other qualification for the authorship, to be so remarkable in resemblance to that of Junius, that if all other circumstances combined in favour of it, there would be a strong presumption that either of them might have been the author or his amanuensis. Such, for instance, are the handwritings of the first Lord Carysfort, a Lord of the Admiralty; of Mr. Claudius Amyand, some time under-secretary to Lord Holderness and subsequently a Commissioner of Customs; of the Honourable Augustus Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol; and, although in a somewhat less degree, of Hester Stanhope, Countess of Chatham."

Those who lived nearest to the Junian period are the best judges in this matter, and they are most emphatic in pronouncing the Junian hand to be a natural one.

The late Mr. Joseph Parkes had in his possession evidence to this effect which is not published in the 'Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis,' commenced by him and finished by Mr. Herman Merivale. In that work a statement is made at p. 293 of the first volume to the effect that George Woodfall communicated to Mr. Parkes the anecdote there quoted. The truth seems to be that Mr. Parkes extracted the anecdote from a work in manuscript by G. Woodfall, which is thus endorsed by him: "The original notes of Mr. G. Woodfall on Jacques's volume attributing the letters to Lord G. Sackville; bought of the present Woodfall, son of G. W. 1860. J. Parkes." This manuscript is now in the British Museum. The writer of it, the eldest son of Henry Sampson Woodfall, was one of the compilers of the edition of Junius in three volumes published

in 1812. He wrote the manuscript notes by way of commentary and criticism on John Jacques's volume published in 1843, being the year before his own death. Two points in this manuscript are noteworthy: the one is that, on the authority of George Woodfall, there was a suspicion of Francis being Junius before Francis went to India; the other is that the handwriting of the Junian manuscripts was, in his opinion and in that of others, a natural one.

The anecdote told by Mr. Parkes is couched in terms resembling that which Jacques quotes, and is to the effect that Woodfall, having dined at a Pauline dinner after Francis's return from India, and saying he had done so, replied—in answer to the remark, "Then you have seen your old friend Junius?"—"To my certain knowledge Francis never wrote a line of Junius." In the manuscript which Mr. Parkes possessed, and from which I am quoting, its writer, George Woodfall, commenting upon the following passage in Jacques, "Not the slightest suspicion seems to have been entertained of Francis's identity with Junius, or of his having had any connexion with that writer, previously to the year 1813," states, "The late Mr. Woodfall declared that, to his certain knowledge, Francis did not write a line of Junius, and I declare that the corrections in Francis's pamphlets which were sold at Evans's were not in the usual style of printers' marks, but Junius's were technical." Wilkes's opinion, founded upon an examination of the proof-sheets forwarded to him by Junius, was "that Junius was accustomed to correct sheets for the press."

In corroboration of the statement in George Woodfall's manuscript that Francis was suspected long before 1813, I may quote the following words, which were not written till twenty-seven years after George Woodfall's death. They are taken from a letter by the Hon. Arthur Gordon, the son of the famous Earl of Aberdeen, which was made public by Mr. Hayward. The writer begins by stating that he had often heard his father say that William Pitt told him he knew the name of the writer of the Letters signed Junius, and that it was not Francis. The first time he heard this said was at Drayton on the 13th of January, 1848, when, some one having spoken of Sir Philip Francis as Junius, "my father said quickly, 'No, I know he was not'; and then told us his authority for saying so was Mr. Pitt. The objection was raised, which I see Mr. Twistleton also makes, that the idea of Francis's authorship had not been started till after Mr. Pitt's death; my father replied, 'That's stuff,' and went on to say that the notion was very generally current, and that Francis did everything he could to encourage the belief, without actually saying what was false; and that he himself had once dined in company with Francis, when proofs of his being Junius were adduced before him; that he had listened with evident pleasure, and at last exclaimed, in a stilted theatrical manner, 'Gad, if men force laurels on my head, I'll wear them.'"

George Woodfall did not think the hand a feigned one, and it may be presumed that his father was of the same mind; he adds that "Tomkins, the writing-master, was of opinion that they [the Junian manuscripts] were not written in a feigned hand."

Before dealing with other parts of the subject, I shall end this instalment with another quotation from George Woodfall's manuscript, and one which applies to all the books and articles which have been written to show that Francis or any one else was the author of the Letters signed Junius:—

"We have eternally throughout Jacques's volume what Butler, Barker, Coventry, &c., &c., think as to who was the writer of the Letters; this is not what the public wants, but proof through facts that are unquestionable."

W. FRASER RAE.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold the following autographs last week:—Lemoyne d'Iberville, A.L.s. relative to his explorations of

the Mississippi, 31l. Alfred de Musset, autograph manuscript of a play, 16l. 5s. Lady C. M. Nelson, Three A.L.s. to Lady Hamilton, 15l. 15s. J. P. Marat, A.L.s. to M. de Saint-Laurent, dated Nov. 6th, 1783, 26l.

At Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's rooms last week an imperfect copy of the first edition of Burns's poems was knocked down for 35l. 10s.

THE POPE MUSEUM.

JUDGING from the growing stream of visitors, so much success attended the little Loan Museum in the Town Hall at Twickenham that, had the committee felt justified in incurring the responsibility of retaining the precious exhibits, it might very profitably have remained open for another week. As it was, the closing was put off to Monday. The catalogue, a revised and definitive edition of which will shortly be issued, affords a sufficient idea of the general character of the collection. But, seeing that it is now irrevocably dispersed, it may be well to chronicle briefly some of the rarer and more curious items.

The assemblage of first editions of Pope's works was almost complete, the only important absentees being the 'Pastorals,' the 'Essay upon Criticism,' and the 'Temple of Fame.' More curious than first editions, however, were some of the special copies of books. From Mapledurham came large-paper issues of the 'Poems,' 1717-35, and the 'Letters' of 1737, all bearing the book-plate of Michael, the brother of Martha and Teresa Blount. From the same source was derived the quarto 'Iliad' of 1715-20, in the first volume of which the poet had written "To Mrs. Teresa Blount from her most faithful humble Serv^t A. Pope"—it being then the reign of the elder sister. Another curiosity was Col. F. Grant's 'Cythereia,' 1723, at p. 90 of which worshipful miscellany appeared the first printed version of the famous character of Atticus. Other memorable items among the books were Mr. Gosse's 'Rape of the Lock,' in its two forms of 1712 and 1714; his 'Parnell's Poems,' with Pope's epistle to Lord Oxford; and (from another collector) the cruel 'Verses to the Imitator of Horace,' by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Lord Hervey, containing the line

Hard as thy Heart, and as thy Birth Obscure,
to which Pope himself devotes a note in the 'Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.' But the cream of the books was, perhaps, the four volumes of "Libels on Pope" ("Pope's Diversions" they should have been called), collected by the poet himself and enriched by his written comments. These, which were lent by Mr. W. J. Courthope, and occupied more than three pages of the catalogue, may fairly be described as unique.

Prominent among the portraits was the Mapledurham picture of the sisters Blount, exhibited at South Kensington in 1867, and now commonly assigned to the brush of Pope's friend Charles Jervas. Kneller's portrait of the "fair-haired Martha"; Michael Dahl's 'Queen Anne and her Son,' the little Duke of Gloucester; 'Lady Mary,' by Della Rusca; 'Prior's Kitty' (the Duchess of Queensberry) in old age, by Katherine Read; and Horace Walpole in his youth, by Spence's friend the Signora Rosalba, were also among the paintings. Of Pope himself portraits were lent by Mr. Alfred Morrison, Messrs. Colnaghi, and Mr. Darell-Blount. In the division of miniatures and drawings notable items were three pencil heads of Pope done by Jonathan Richardson for Horace Walpole, and once in the Strawberry Hill collection. These were lent by their present owner her Majesty the Queen. There was also a morocco-bound volume containing thirty-eight drawings by the same artist, no fewer than fifteen of which were sketches of Pope. This treasure belonged to Mr. Hibbert Ware. Sir Charles Dilke contributed a large portrait-sketch of Pope from life by George Vertue; and some beautiful miniatures were lent by Lady Dorothy Nevill and Mr. C. J. Thrupp, of Twickenham.

Of letters and manuscripts there was also a considerable show. From Mr. Richard Tangye, of Birmingham, came a copy of the 'Dunciad' of 1736, many of its pages closely written over by Pope; from Messrs. Ellis & Elvey, of Bond Street, Dryden's translation of Dufresnoy's 'Art of Painting,' 1695, containing the original autograph MS. of Pope's 'Epistle to Jervas,' before, by the alteration of a single letter, "Wortley" was ingeniously transformed into "Worsley." From Sir Theodore Martin came the original autograph manuscript of Johnson's life of Pope; from Mapledurham an inventory of Pope's goods, "taken at his house after his death"; and from Mr. John Murray the first copy of the poet's verses on his Grotto, corrected by himself. Of the valuable autograph letters of Pope and his friends, mostly from the well-known collection of Mr. Alfred Morrison, and accompanied in many instances by superb engravings, it is impossible to give any detailed account.

Nor can any record be here attempted of the remarkable series of prints of Pope and his contemporaries lent by the South Kensington Museum, to the full descriptions of which on the frames themselves were added in the catalogue couplets from Pope, in which they were either praised or blamed, as the case might be. Among the other engravings were included many rare and curious "prospects" of Twickenham and its time-honoured vicinity. Of Pope's "villakin" (as Swift called it) during his occupation of it there was no representation. But there was (lent by Mrs. H. G. Bohn) his own ground-plan of his Grotto, a plan in some respects much easier to understand than that prepared by honest John Searle in 1745, a copy of which was exhibited by Lady Freake. Lady Freake also lent a fine oil painting of Pope's house by Hogarth's crony, the "English Canaletti," Samuel Scott, who was a resident of Twickenham. This showed not only the wings erected by the poet's immediate successor, Sir William Stanhope, but the lateral bow windows added subsequently, and, if the ascription of the picture to Scott be correct, before 1772, when that artist died. Of the house in its intermediate state (i.e., without the bow-window wings) there were several highly interesting prints and sketches, contributed by Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin, of Richmond, and others. Concerning the personal relics nothing remains to be added to the particulars given in our last issue.

Literary Gossip.

MR. DANIEL, of Worcester College, Oxford, is printing a volume of poems by Mrs. Woods, the author of 'A Village Tragedy.'

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE is at work on his reply to the recently published attack upon him by the German physicians. His answer will be shortly published in book form simultaneously in England and Germany. Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. will be the English publishers. A considerable portion of it will be in the nature of personal anecdote by Sir Morell respecting his illustrious patient the late Emperor Frederick.

In the next number of *Atalanta* there will be a paper by Mrs. Humphry Ward on Elizabeth Barrett Browning; a poem by Mr. George C. Warr entitled 'Concerning Mermaids'; and an illustrated article on the decoration of china, by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse.

MORE than twenty thousand copies of Mr. Rider Haggard's new story 'Maiwa's Revenge' were disposed of by Messrs. Longman & Co. before the day of publication. As the first edition of Mr. Stevenson's

romance was also subscribed entirely, it would seem that publishing in the dead season is not so dead as some suppose.

MR. EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., has in the press a volume dealing with the preparations in the county of Somerset against the Armada. The State Papers in the Public Record Office have furnished the principal materials for the work, which will be published by Messrs. Harrison & Son.

AMONGST the five or six new weekly papers which have been or are about to be started in London, one of the most promising will concern itself with the interests of South Africa.

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK & Co. have a work in the press entitled 'Stormlight: a Story of Switzerland and Russia,' the author being Mr. J. E. Muddock, who was for several years the Swiss correspondent of the *Daily News*.

MR. EDWARD M. BORRAJO and Mr. B. Kettle have been appointed sub-librarians of the Guildhall Library.

MR. JAMES THIN, the well-known Edinburgh bookseller, has retired from business, after a long and successful career, in favour of his sons Mr. George T. Thin and Mr. James Thin, who have during a long period taken an active part in the management. Mr. Thin's connexion with the trade commenced upwards of forty years ago in the employ of the late Mr. James McIntosh, of Edinburgh.

A NEW edition of the 'Orient Guide' will shortly appear. Sir Frederick Goldsmid writes about the Red Sea; Mr. Richmond, A.R.A., about Greece; Mrs. Henry Fawcett about Italy and Germany; Mr. David Hanway about naval battles; Commander Hull, R.N., about navigation; Mr. H. E. Watts about Australia; and Mr. Loftie, the editor of the volume, which is wholly rewritten, on London and Egypt. Miss Kate Greenaway is contributing an ornamental title-page.

THE death of Dr. Burgon removes one who, more from force of conviction than any striking talent, had made himself a conspicuous figure in his university and the Church. Ever on the watch, like David Deans, against "the right hand and left hand defections of the day," he was as ready to attack those who, he thought, believed too much as those who, he thought, believed too little. It cannot be said that many of his various writings are likely to survive. He was a man of considerable learning and indefatigable industry, sitting down to his desk at an early hour in the morning and spending a large part of the day in his library; but unfortunately he lacked critical ability, and he always viewed any subject he studied by the light of strong conviction previously formed. His violent language was probably due to a dim consciousness that he was fighting a losing battle, for he was really a kindly, good man.

UNDER the title 'Popular Poets of the Period,' Messrs. Griffith, Farran & Co. are about to publish in serial form brief biographies and selections from the works of the poets of our own time and country. The editor is Mr. F. A. Heyles, a Brighton journalist. The first number will make its appearance at the end of the month.

Mr. HENRY FROWDE will publish immediately a short 'Elementary Political Economy' by Mr. Edwin Cannan, of Balliol College, Oxford. The book will be divided into three sections, the first treating of general material welfare, the second of individual welfare under the present system of private property, while the third discusses how far the promotion of public welfare by the State is desirable.

Book Prices Current, which was published monthly by Mr. Elliot Stock during last year, will be issued in quarterly sections during 1888. The first part will be ready shortly.

GERMAN papers announce the death of a popular Austrian poet, Karl Elmar (pseudonym for Schwiedack), who was born in 1815. His plays enjoyed at one time great popularity, and some of them continued to be performed even in recent times. He died in straitened circumstances. We are also informed of the death of Dr. Ernst Ranke, the youngest brother of the famous historian. He was born in 1814, and held the post of Professor of Theology at the University of Marburg.

ANOTHER Luther find is reported from Zwickau, in Saxony, where the 'Commentaries on the Psalter' issued in 1519-1521 have been discovered in the Rathsschulbibliothek.

In continuation of his 'Chapitres Nobles de Lorraine' M. Félix de Salles proposes to issue a work entitled 'Chapitres Nobles d'Autriche,' which besides giving full details relating to the annals of the orders will contain authentic lists and documents, together with facsimiles of portraits, jewels, medals, seals, and decorations. M. de Salles is the author of 'Annales de l'Ordre Teutonique' and of 'Annales de l'Ordre de Malte.'

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press have nearly ready for publication a short 'Latin Prose Primer,' by Mr. J. Y. Sargent, of Hertford College, which is intended to be introductory to his well-known 'Easy Passages for Translation into Latin Prose.' Mr. Sargent starts from the simplest form of sentence, and proceeds gradually to the continuous narrative, and the methods he uses are in all cases intended to be suggestive.

THE Chief Parliamentary Papers of the week include Navy Estimates, Third Report of Committee (3d.); Mines, Reports of Inspectors for 1887 (5s. 3d.); Science and Art Schools, Classes, Directory for 1888 (6d.); Railway Accidents, General Report for 1887 (4d.); Wines, Alcoholic Strength of Wines imported 1883-7 (1d.); Revenue Department Estimates, Report of Committee and Evidence (3s. 9d.); Adelaide International Exhibition, 1887, Report of Royal Commission (4s. 7d.); National Portrait Gallery, Thirty-first Annual Report (2d.); Local Government Board, Ireland, Report for 1887-8 (2s. 6d.); Army Estimate Committee, Fourth Report, Parts 2 and 3 (11d.); Private Bills and Provisional Orders, 1872-1887, Return (8d.); Boroughs in England, Classified Statement (2d.); Burgh Police and Public Health, Scotland, Bill, Report of Committee (4d.); Town Holdings, Report of Committee (2d.); Persia, No. 2, Rights of Property in Persia (1d.); Stand-

ing Orders of the House of Lords, Report of Committee (2d.); and the Local Government Bill, with the Commons' Amendments, as printed by the Lords (1s. 3d.).

SCIENCE

British Oribatidæ. By Albert D. Michael. 2 vols. (Ray Society.)

No better means for the perpetuation of the memory of our great naturalist Ray could have been devised than the annual publication of biological volumes by the society which bears his name. These works now form a small library by themselves, and alike do honour to the name of Ray and confer credit on the council to whose discernment their publication is due. Books of this description have no general public to support them; they are distinct additions to our knowledge of nature, which can only, unfortunately, be appreciated by the small number of specialists and students to whom they are addressed, and hence their publication would be impossible did not such a society exist. Most of the volumes are of the nature of monographs, and exhibit a general plan in which observations and facts are recorded, without the usual effort to propose some new evolutionary conclusion or theory. This is not altogether to be deplored. We once suffered from a plethora of unexplained facts of observation; we may be approaching a period of theories unsupported by demonstrable facts, and therefore a most faithful disciple of Darwin may with justice often sigh for the teaching of the master, and regret the too rapid foundation of dogmas by an evolutionary church.

The Oribatidæ are a family of mites, generally known as beetle mites, belonging to the order Acarina. They are entirely of microscopic size, and without the aid of a microscope could not be examined by the student, as they are scarcely known to exceed the twentieth of an inch in length, while the smallest are under a fifth of that measurement. They are peculiar in contrast with other families of the Acarina by having no species which is ever parasitic at any period of its existence, either temporarily or otherwise. They exist principally in terrestrial mosses, lichens, and fungi, some in decayed wood, others on the leaves of trees, in grass or low herbage, under the bark of trees, under stones in winter, and one or two species on Sphagnum and various freshwater plants. From these facts it may be gathered that considerable difficulty is experienced in collecting Oribatidæ, and subsequently, from their minute size, even more difficulty is found in their examination and breeding for the elucidation of the life-histories of the species.

Under these considerations the number of species described and figured cannot, of course, be considered as exhausting the whole British fauna, and many of these have a wideness of range which is quite contrary to the general facts of geographical distribution. As our author observes, it might be anticipated that these minute and lethargic creatures would be very local in habitat, but, on the contrary, this is far from being the case,

"species which are either identical or extremely closely allied being found not only dis-

tributed over the greater part of Europe, but also in the burning plains of Algeria, Chili, and Egypt, and in the far arctic regions of Bell's Sound, Spitzbergen, and of Franz-Joseph Land."

Before these conclusions can be absolutely accepted it becomes necessary to know whether these cosmopolitan specimens are "identical" or only "closely allied" species, for with such minute creatures fresh characters may be discovered which may effectually differentiate them. That such characters may or do exist is even partly acknowledged by Mr. Michael, who in some very sound remarks upon the attainment of a natural classification declines, when dealing with such minute animals as the Oribatidæ, to classify by internal organs "or other organs which are extremely difficult to examine."

Although this may be considered as partly a pioneer work in a little-known branch of British zoology, one soon observes that the author has had to face the usual problems of the monographer, chief of which is the endeavour to found a natural classification. It is interesting to observe that this process of classification is dependent upon a proper knowledge of embryological characters, or, in other words, some clear apprehension of a probable development of the family both in genera and species, and hence the most artificial of all zoological systematic work is rapidly becoming, by the light of embryology, one of the best guides to an explanation of development. It may be now expressed as an axiom that a purely artificial classification in any branch of biology is an avowal of ignorance of the life-histories of the creatures classified, and it is equally clear that some of our artificial systems must continue till that knowledge is obtainable.

Altogether this is a welcome publication. It partly breaks new ground, and is thus a guide to the knowledge of a little-known family of an indifferently known order of zoology. The Ray Society may be congratulated upon having published these volumes, and we may thoroughly endorse the words of the author in his preface to the second volume:—

"The book has been prepared carefully, it certainly has been executed to the best of my ability, and I believe that it contains as much information relative to the family as the present state of science respecting the Acarina permits."

TEXT-BOOKS.

A Text-Book of Physiology. By T. G. M'Kendrick, M.D., F.R.S.—Vol. I. *General Physiology.* (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)—If Prof. M'Kendrick's second volume should prove of equal value with the one now in our hands we predict for them a range wider than the circle of Glasgow students for whom they are primarily intended. After a clear general introduction to the principles of biology, the author plunges at once into the difficult subject of physiological chemistry, including in this section a chapter on animal pigments, which is one of the most valuable in the book. Except for 'The Spectroscope in Medicine' the literature of this subject has lain undisturbed of students in the original memoirs; but it is now condensed into a convenient and useful summary. The list of colouring matters is fairly comprehensive, though where aplysio-purpurin is admitted oocyan and its fellows have surely a claim to notice. Again, under hæmocyannin mention should be made in a future edition of the presence and probable

function of the copper characteristic of this pigment. The third section, treating of histology, is stated in the preface and on the title-page to be mainly due to Stöhr's 'Lehrbuch der Histologie,' and, like the rest of the book, contains a full account of the apparatus and methods employed. The chapter on the "Physiological Basis of Heredity," an admirable summary of the various current views, shows too plainly in what a mist of hypothesis the subject is at present enwrapped. An account of the contractile tissues completes the volume. The figures are, almost without exception, worthy of the text. We had hoped that Prof. McKendrick would at least direct attention to the fields of inquiry opened by such observers as Semper and Romanes; but to him, as to so many others, physiology means organic vertebrate physiology. In England, at any rate, a comparative treatment of the subject appears to be an impossibility, although each year sees the publication of fresh material available for such a study. To the more limited aspect of the subject, however, the volume before us forms an admirable introduction.

A Course of Lectures on Electricity delivered before the Society of Arts. By George Forbes, M.A., F.R.S. (Longmans & Co.)—The preface informs us that these lectures were primarily intended for an intelligent audience, ignorant of electrical science, but anxious to obtain sufficient knowledge of the subject to be able to follow the progress now being made therein. An additional lecture on dynamo-electric machinery, originally delivered at the Electrical Exhibition at Philadelphia, is introduced, with the object of showing the applications of the general principles of the subject to one department of practical engineering. The intentions here announced appear to have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. The experiments introduced are well designed, and are rendered clear to the reader by excellent woodcuts. The selection of topics is good, and there is a judicious mingling of history with philosophy.

Practical Physics for Schools and the Junior Students of Colleges. By Balfour Stewart and W. W. Haldane Gee. — Vol. I. *Electricity and Magnetism.* (Macmillan & Co.)—This is a very serviceable guide to laboratory work in the subjects indicated, written from the point of view of the workshop as much as of the lecture-room. It will doubtless attract the attention of all competent teachers of practical physics.

A Short Text-Book of Sound, Light, and Heat. — A Short Text-Book of Electricity and Magnetism. By Thomas Dunman. Revised and completed by Chapman Jones. (Ward, Lock & Co.)—These books appear to be in the main designed for candidates for the "Science and Art" examinations, and are favourable specimens of their kind. The most marked feature is a very full and intelligently written account of telephonic and electric lighting apparatus. As in the great majority of books intended for the Science and Art examinations, we find an absence of any clear indication of what is meant by "elasticity" in the statement of the general law for the velocity of sound. Our author simply says: "The pressure which a gas can support is obviously the measure of its elasticity." The account given of colour is better than is to be found in most elementary books; but it is a pity to confuse the well-established meaning of the phrase "primary colours" by applying it to the seven colours of the spectrum.

Applications of Dynamics to Physics and Chemistry. By J. J. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S. (Macmillan & Co.)—Any work on physics by a successor of Clerk Maxwell in the Cavendish Chair must necessarily attract attention, and the volume before us appears to be one which will amply repay the careful perusal of mathematicians. Maxwell set the example of applying to electrical problems the system of "generalized co-ordinates" introduced by Lagrange. Prof. J. J. Thomson works on the same lines, but

extends the application to various branches of physics, giving special attention to the relations existing between a change of one physical property and changes of other physical properties. He uses Lagrange's methods for the most part not in their original shape, but in the modified forms to which they have been reduced by Routh and other recent authors. The aim of the book will be best understood from its first chapter, where, after mentioning the principle of the conservation of energy and that particular case of it known as the First Law of Thermodynamics, allusion is made to the Second Law of Thermodynamics as an inference from experience and not a purely dynamical principle. The author then remarks:—

"We might have expected *a priori* from dynamical considerations that the principle of the Conservation of Energy would not be sufficient by itself to enable us to deduce all the relations which exist between the various properties of bodies. For this principle is rather a dynamical result than a dynamical method, and in general is not sufficient by itself to solve completely any dynamical problem. Thus, we could not expect that for the dynamical treatment of Physics the principle of the Conservation of Energy would be sufficient by itself, since it is not so in the much simpler cases which occur in ordinary Mechanics. The resources of dynamics, however, are not exhausted, even though the Principle of the Conservation of Energy has been tried. Fortunately we possess other methods, such as Hamilton's principle of Varying Action and the method of Lagrange's Equations, which hardly require a more detailed knowledge of the structure of the system to which they are applied than the Conservation of Energy itself, and yet are capable of completely determining the motion of the system. The object of the following pages is to endeavour to see what results can be deduced by the aid of these purely dynamical principles without using the Second Law of Thermodynamics. Many attempts have been made to show that the Second Law of Thermodynamics is a consequence of the principle of Least Action; none of these proofs seem quite satisfactory; but even if the connexion had been proved in an unexceptionable way it would still seem desirable to investigate the results of applying the principle of Least Action, or the equivalent one of Lagrange's Equations, directly to various physical problems. Considering our almost complete ignorance of the structure of the bodies which form most of the dynamical systems with which we have to deal in physics, it might seem a somewhat unpromising undertaking to attempt to apply dynamics to such systems. But we must remember that the object of this application is not to discover the properties of such systems in an altogether *a priori* fashion, but rather to predict their behaviour under certain circumstances after having observed it under others."

Among the subjects to which this method of treatment is applied we find: Motion of Electrified Bodies; Electric Currents and Magnetization in their Relation to Elasticity and Strain; Magnetic Inertia; the Hall Effect; Rotation of Plane of Polarization of Light by Magnetism; Electrolysis and its Relation to Compressibility; Effect of Temperature on Various Properties of Bodies; Thermo-electricity; Velocity of Light; Residual Charge and other Residual Effects; Evaporation; Absorption of Gases; Solution and Diffusion of Salts; Osmosis; Surface Tension; Dissociation; Chemical Equilibrium; Chemical Combination; Liquefaction and Solidification; Electromotive Force; and Electric Resistance. The style of the book is eminently clear and philosophical; and though a very wide range of topics is included in a very small space, with much originality of treatment, we have not noticed any instances of obscurity from over compression. The whole work, including a full index, is comprised within 312 widely printed duodecimo pages.

ORNITHOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Birds of Dorsetshire. By J. C. Mansel-Pleydell. (Porter.)—Owing to its extensive seaboard, comprising lofty cliffs such as those of St. Albans and Durlston, stretches of shingle like the Chesil Bank, the deep estuaries of Poole and Weymouth Fleet, and the extensive tracks of down, heath, and woodlands which

stretch inland through the county, Dorsetshire is, as might be expected, one of the richest in bird life. The present volume, the result of the author's personal observation during many years, supplemented by the experiences of other competent ornithologists, is just what a county list should be—clear and to the point, and, as a rule, restricted within the limits indicated by its title. When, as occasionally happens, the author wanders from his subject, he is liable to fall into error; as, for instance, in stating that no authenticated egg of *Tringa minuta* had been procured until Messrs. Seeborn and Harri-Browne (*sic*) discovered a breeding place of the bird at the mouth of the Petchora on July 22nd, 1873 (*sic*, it should be 1875). All honour, as the writer observes, to those enterprising ornithologists; but reference to the proper authorities would have shown that the distinguished Russian traveller Dr. von Middendorff obtained eggs and nestlings on the Taimyr river many years previously. The account of the celebrated swannery—the only one in the kingdom—opposite Abbotsbury is very interesting, and a view of the locality forms a frontispiece; while several excellent woodcuts by Mr. G. E. Lodge of some of the rarer Dorsetshire birds add to the style of the volume, which should find a place on the shelves of every working ornithologist.

British Birds: Key List. By Lieut.-Col. L. Howard Irby. (Porter.)—This little work, compiled by one of our best practical ornithologists and sportsmen, is intended for the use of those who already have a slight knowledge of birds, but require a handy guide to the diagnostic characters of the species as a companion when travelling. It promises to be most useful, and certainly represents a great deal of research in a small compass; in fact, if the author had devoted a little more time to the correction of his proofs it would have been nearly perfect.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The Archaeological Review, of which six numbers have now been issued, is entitled to be mentioned in this column, as it is the first archaeological publication which has recognized the existence of anthropology and given it the prominence to which it is entitled. Others, from *Archæologia* downwards, contain many anthropological papers, but do not betray consciousness that anthropology as a science is at the foundation of all archaeology. Mr. Gomme, the editor of the review, began well in this respect, and adopted as the first section of his work "Anthropological Archaeology as it is studied by the Anthropological Institute." Dr. E. B. Tylor enforced the lesson in his introductory remarks to that section, and it has been driven home by several interesting and valuable original communications. One of these, which has recently been much discussed in the *Athenæum*, is the ingenious paper of Mr. Joseph Jacobs on "junior right" in Genesis, of which it may at least be said that it is very suggestive of the advantage of the application of anthropological reasoning to difficult portions of the Hebrew sacred narratives. Others, having the same excellent object rather of collecting and preserving evidence and suggesting its application than of asserting a dogmatic theory, are Mr. Robert Brown's on the origin of the Eskimo, and M. Maxime Kovalevsky's on survivals of Iranian culture among the peoples of the Caucasian highlands. The notes from parliamentary papers and the index notes to the proceedings of foreign anthropological societies are also useful features of the review.

In the *Archæological Journal* for the current quarter Mr. James Hilton publishes the remarks on jade which he read before the Royal Archaeological Institute in May last. He gives references to all the authorities bearing upon this mineral and its use, and sums up against the evidence of its ever having been discovered in Europe.

The *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*

for August contains Prof. Flower's description of two skeletons of Akkas, the pigmy race of Central Africa, illustrated by three fine plates drawn by J. Smit, of the lateral, facial, and upper surfaces respectively of the two skulls. The conclusions stated in the paper are that the Akkas are among the smallest, if not actually the smallest, people upon the earth, the height of these two being only 4 ft., and that they belong to the division of the negro race to which Hamy has given the appropriate name of Negritto. Dr. Garson gives the measurements of five skulls from the Hindu Kush district of Northern India, in the collection of the Royal College of Surgeons, being the first brought home to any European museum; they belong to a mixed race. Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain contributes sketches of the paper offerings to the Shinto gods of Japan. The largest portion of the *Journal*, however, is occupied with the further development by Mr. A. W. Howitt of the Australian class systems, to which the Rev. L. Fison adds a note on that of New Norcia. Mr. Galton has been attracted by the peculiar complication of these systems to the consideration of whether an easy clue to them, such as an aboriginal Australian brain could master, is to be found.

The invitations to the Congress of Americanists meeting at Berlin on October 2nd have been issued. It is to be presided over by Dr. Reiss, president of the German Anthropological Society.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF A SATELLITE OF SATURN.

THE reason for Wallis using the name of Sir Paul Neale, or Neill, with Huygens was probably Sir Paul's favour with Charles II. and Prince Rupert. Sir Paul's chief discovery was a mode of making cider (*Hist. MSS. vi. 363*). In the sixth volume of the *Historical MSS. Commission* (p. 337 and following) are many letters of Sir Paul to H. Slingsby. In them there is much gossip about the Royal Society, and there may be something about the satellite. There is also correspondence of Sir Robert Moray. All this, however, is much later than 1655.

HYDE CLARKE.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—August 1.—Dr. D. Sharp, President, in the chair.—The Rev. R. Walton-Lewis was elected a Fellow.—Mr. F. D. Godman exhibited a large number of species of Lepidoptera and Diptera recently collected for him in Mexico by Mr. H. Smith.—Mr. White exhibited a specimen of *Osmylus maculatus*, taken by him on the Stort, near Sawbridgeworth, in July last. He also exhibited parasites bred from *Bombyx neustria*, and a living example of *Heterodes guyoni*, found at Dartford, and believed to have been introduced with esparto grass from Tunis.—Mr. Enock exhibited a stem of barley showing the appearance of the plant under an attack of Hessian fly.—Mr. Stevens exhibited a number of galls collected at Byfleet in July last; also a specimen of *Coleophora solitariaella*, with ichneumonids bred from it.—Mr. E. Saunders exhibited a specimen of *Catephia alchymista*, captured at St. Leonards in June last. He also exhibited specimens of a rare ant, *Anochetus ghiliani*, taken at Tangier by Mr. G. Lewis. One of these he had submitted to Dr. Emery, of Bologna, who thought that, although ocelli were present, the specimen was probably intermediate between a worker and a female, and that possibly the true female did not exist.—Mr. Pascoe exhibited a number of species of Coleoptera recently collected in Germany and the Jura Mountains, and read a note correcting the synonymy of certain species of *Brachycerus* recently described by him in the *Transactions* of the Society. He stated that the corrections had been suggested by M. Peringuey and M. Aurivillius.—Prof. Westwood communicated a paper entitled 'A List of the Diurnal Lepidoptera collected in Northern Celebes by Dr. Sydney Hickson, with Descriptions of New Species.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Horticultural.—11, Fruit and Floral Committee 3, Election of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

THE small planet, No. 276, which was discovered by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna on the 17th of April, has been named by him Adelheid.

ENCKE'S periodical comet was sighted at the Cape Observatory on the evening of the 3rd inst., being then in the constellation Corvus. It is now on the borders of Virgo and Hydra, and the southern declination still increasing. The perihelion passage took place on the 28th of June; and the comet made its nearest approach to the earth on the 31st ult., when its distance was 0.71 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun.

MR. H. N. RIDLEY, M.A., F.L.S., of the Botanical Department of the British Museum, has been appointed to the charge of the Botanical Gardens at Singapore.

A PEKING Correspondent writes:—

'Peking has been visited by an earthquake. It occurred at 4.15 P.M. on June 13th, and lasted for fifteen seconds as estimated. It proceeded in a south-westerly direction to Tientsin, where it was felt at 4.28 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. At Tientsin the earth was in disturbed motion for about nine minutes, but the longest shock lasted for one minute twenty seconds. The direction at that place was W.N.W. to E.S.E., as was shown by vessels of water and fishponds in the park adjacent to the Settlement. The town clock stopped. The telegraph soon brought news to Tientsin of the earthquake being felt also at Tsing-kiang-pu, five hundred miles south; at Chining, two hundred miles; at Chefoo, Newchwang, Shan-hai-kwan, and Moukden. The shocks seems to have been felt over a space of eight degrees of longitude by six degrees of latitude. So far as is yet known this earthquake proceeded from Peking, both east, south, and south-east, to distances varying from two hundred to five hundred miles. No houses have been wrecked, but walls have in some instances been rent asunder.'

FINE ARTS

'THE VALE OF TEARS'—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From 10 to 6 daily.—Admission, 1s.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Long Melford, Suffolk. By E. L. Conder. Illustrated. (Davy & Sons.)

A FIRST-RATE specimen of Perpendicular architecture of the middle of the fifteenth century, Long Melford Church has been so often recognized as a type for study that it is wonderful no adequate monograph on the building has appeared till now. Sir W. Parker, indeed, published a history of the parish, and of this Mr. Conder has freely availed himself so far as it touched on his subject; and a good deal of matter lay at hand in the British Museum and elsewhere, but this is not architectural nor critical. Mr. Conder repeats the tradition that the stately tomb of Sir W. Cordell was made in Italy; but he does not seem to have noticed its close likeness to the monument of Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey. Sir William died in 1581, not 1481, as is stated by a slip of the pen on p. 71, and the style of the monument suggests that it was not erected until he had been dead at least fifteen years. He was Solicitor-General to Queen Mary, and was knighted by her when appointed Master of the Rolls in 1557, an office which he held till his death, his being, with one exception, the longest tenure of it known; and he is an interesting personage, because he was Speaker and M.P. for Westminster or Essex, on which point authorities differ, in 1558. Sir William was, according to his tomb,

A man devout and just, whom neither fear Nor hate could turn from Virtue's straight career.

He built Melford Hall, which is still standing, and his wife Mary was a member of the Clopton family, whose memorials in Long Melford Church are hardly less attractive than the Cordell tomb, and are excellently illustrated in the plates of this volume. Indeed, to lovers of brasses the effigies of ladies of the Clopton family are supremely interesting. The two most precious ones display on their mantles and kirtles the armorials of their house—a rare circumstance and quite unique in a single church—and each of them wears the hardly less scarce butterfly headdress of quaint device. The wearing of armorials is familiar to Londoners who have seen the effigies of the lady of the Verney family in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. The difference in the faces of the Clopton ladies proves beyond doubt that it was the practice to make portraits in brass memorials, a point often contested. Mr. Conder does not notice this circumstance, but he gives a good account of the monuments themselves, as well as of the other brasses which are hardly less dear to students of costume and design. Except Cobham, Kent, scarcely any country parish church known to us excels Long Melford in monuments, although both Cobham and Lynn excel it in the matter of brasses.

The stained-glass windows at Long Melford comprise scanty remains of what two centuries since must have been a magnificent display in no fewer than thirty-six clear-story windows, containing one hundred and fifty large figures, besides smaller figures of saints and abundant heraldry. Mr. Conder gives several good uncoloured plates of the remaining glass. It is a pity he did not copy all that is left. Few collections of the date, *i.e.*, late in the fifteenth century, can compare with it in spirit of design, beauty of colour, and interest, because no doubt several of the figures are portraits. The glass is coeval, or nearly so, with the church itself, and is an instance of the thorough adaptation of the style of the paintings to the architecture. Would that we still had the whole of that superb galaxy of tints and pious devices! Dowling came near Melford in the pursuit of his nefarious mission; but it seems beyond doubt that to some inferior hand was committed the infamy of "dowsing" the Melford glass. What this wretch left has been gathered of late years from windows here and there, and grouped as we now see it.

Melford possesses a noble screen of the purest type, which is in a fine state of preservation, and the beautiful Lady Chapel has a flat roof of open timber, differing in many respects from the conventional examples. Among the minor merits of Melford Church are—1, the painted shields in the roof of the Chantry Chapel, familiar to readers of Collings; 2, the carved wooden escutcheons of the chantry, which are interesting from an historical point of view, being associated with alliances of the Cloptons, including the widow of Sir Henry Pallavicini and Sir Symonds D'Ewes; 3, a priest's chamber with a fireplace; 4, an Easter tomb comprised in the monument of John Clopton, the principal builder of the church, concerning which several noteworthy entries

occur in the churchwardens' accounts; 5, the sculptured table of alabaster, which at the devastation of the church was sold to "Master Clopton," in King Edward's time, with the altar from the Lady Chapel, for 6s. 8d. Shortly after this performance, one Borom, and his assistants Alefounder, Cosyn, and N. Corder, "hered by the Daye," were paid 8s. 1d. for "hevying downe of the Imayges and Tabernacles and oder Tabylls," besides "oder helpe not payde but drynke did give unto." One John Kendall "whyted the Church and Chappell above and beneth" for 1l. 18s. 8d. At the same time Thomas Sparpoynt paid the churchwardens 2l. 13s. for 340 lb. of "brasses"! It seems that the last-named Clopton bought several of the "images" from this church, and Sparpoynt did likewise.

Of the strictly architectural characteristics of this church as they still remain Mr. Conder's very finely drawn engravings and cuts afford the best illustrations. The sections of the building, windows, and mouldings are drawn to scale. Of the mouldings those of the nave arcade are the best, and those in the north-east chancel are the most elaborate. We find no mention of the bells, and therefore conclude they are not of much account, although they are represented in the section of the tower.

Mr. Conder has omitted to quote more from the churchwardens' accounts of Melford than immediately throws light on the destruction of the edifice; nevertheless there is much in these unusually complete records which is extremely interesting to those who, unlike our author, care more for history than for art. Critically speaking, this church is remarkable for its fine proportions rather than its large size or the altitude of the roof or tower; for the size of its windows and the narrowness of the spaces of wall between them; for the inscriptions placed externally under the battlements, and giving the names of benefactors who built the several portions of the edifice (the latest date seems to be 1484; the Lady Chapel belongs to a somewhat later period); its lofty timber roof; and the ninety-seven traceried windows of exceedingly fine design. In conclusion, let us say that this is a model book of its kind and capitably printed.

Goshen and the Shrine of Saft el Henneh.
Being the Fourth Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund. By Édouard Naville.
(Trübner & Co.)

In the new memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund M. Naville gives an account of the excavations made by him at Saft el-Henna, Khataanah, Kantir, and Tell-Rotab, illustrating it with two plans of his excavations. He publishes with it nine plates of inscriptions from a shrine discovered about twenty years ago at Saft el-Henna, with translations, and a chapter on the identification of Saft el-Henna with the classical city Phacusa and the Biblical land of Goshen. Parts of the inscriptions have been published by Dr. Brugsch, but M. Naville has now given us complete copies of these interesting texts, which have been most admirably drawn by Madame Naville. The scientific portion of M. Naville's 'Goshen' is excellent; but we think that he has not proved his point as to the identification of

the Biblical land of Goshen, and his arguments have no facts to support them.

The monuments found at Saft el-Henna are few, the principal being a black granite colossal statue of Rameses II. and the granite shrine of Nectanebus II., the text of which M. Naville has just published. On the shrine the name of a place called Qes is found, and this M. Naville considers to be the ancient hieroglyphic name of Saft el-Henna. He then proceeds to argue that Qes is the same as the Coptic Kôs, which is the second part of the classical name Phacusa, and is the first part of the name Goshen (*sic*). Now the name Phacusa has been identified by Dr. Brugsch with two distinct hieroglyphic names of places. In the year 1857 he identified ('Die Geographie des Alten Aegyptens,' p. 298) the hieroglyphic Peqes with Phacusa, still called by the Arabs Fâkûs; and in 1878 he identified the hieroglyphic Qesem ('Dict. Géog.,' p. 948) with the same place. Whether Dr. Brugsch believes that Qesem and Peqes are one and the same place we know not; at any rate, he gives no reasons to show why he abandoned his first theory. M. Naville follows Dr. Brugsch in identifying Qesem with Phacusa, but then goes on to say that Qes and Qesem are the names of one and the same place. The proof of this is, however, wanting, and although M. Naville's discussion of the identification of Saft el-Henna with Goshen is plausible, there are no facts to support it. The district called by the Arabs Fâkûs may well represent roughly the spot where Phacusa stood, and the name Fâkûs may also represent the classical Phacusa, as Champollion suggests ('L'Egypte sous les Pharaons,' ii. p. 76); but if the name Phacusa is a Græcized form of some Egyptian name, it is more likely to have been the Peqes mentioned above than Qesem Abet or the Qes of M. Naville's shrine. M. Naville appears to have overlooked Dr. Brugsch's identification of Peqes with Phacusa, for he says that "it has not been identified." It is true that tradition has always located Goshen in the eastern part of the Delta; but it was a district of great area, extending as far as the land of the Philistines (Exodus xiii. 17). The Greek translators of the name Goshen have not always been consistent in their rendering of this name. In Gen. xlv. 10, xlv. 34, &c., the Hebrew גֹּשֶׁן, Goshen, is rendered by Γεσημ 'Araβίας, "Gesem of Arabia"; but in Gen. xlv. 28 the Hebrew גֹּשֶׁן אֲרָצָה is rendered by καθ' Ἡρώων πόλιν, εἰς γῆν Παρμεσοῦ, "to Heroopolis in the land of Rameses"; and in Coptic, which version was made from the Greek, by "towards the city Pithom in the land of Ramassé." In Gen. xlv. 29 the Hebrew גֹּשֶׁן is again rendered by the LXX. "Heroopolis," and in Coptic by "towards the city Pithom." Here it is clear that a confusion exists between Goshen, Pithom, and Heroopolis, and the statements of the LXX. cannot be accepted as a final authority, for, after all, they only gave the names of the places where they imagined Goshen to be. It is evident from the above quotations that the LXX. thought Heroopolis was Goshen, and that the-Copts thought Pithom was Heroopolis; now Heroopolis was certainly not Phacusa, and therefore these versions do

not support M. Naville's theory. The fact of the matter is that ancient writers had no exact idea where Goshen was situated, and we must be content to wait until we have accurate data sufficient for the identification of that place. Even supposing that the Qesem of the hieroglyphs is the Γεσημ of the LXX., there is no proof whatever that the Qes of M. Naville's shrine is Qesem, or that Saft el-Henna is Goshen. The place called Tarabia on p. 16 of M. Naville's "Memoir" is the name "Arabia" with the Coptic feminine article. Champollion made this slip many years ago, but it should not have been repeated.

Monuments of Greek and Roman Sculpture.
Historically arranged under the Direction of Heinrich Brunn. Edited by Friedrich Bruckmann. Permanent Phototypes after the Originals. (Asher & Co.)

THE prospectus of this publication announces that it is to be completed in about eighty parts, each to contain five plates, with accompanying text by Prof. Brunn. The portfolio which accompanies the prospectus contains the first five plates, which are of the heroically inconvenient size of a foot and a half by two feet one inch. These vouch for the style of execution and for the taste and judgment to be exercised in the selection of specimens of ancient sculpture. But before we turn to examine them we are confronted by certain previous considerations. We live in days when it rains prospectuses; they pass in a constant stream from letter-box to waste-paper basket. If a glance is given to one intermediately we are prepared to be either amused or indignant, but seldom to be surprised at what can be held out as temptation to subscribe. Still, even with the best goodwill to sympathize with and promote the study and enjoyment of ancient art, the scheme of this publication as it stands at present does take the breath away. The eighty parts are to appear at intervals of three or four weeks, and the issue will consequently extend over six or seven years as it may happen. The price of each part is 1l., and "purchase of the first part is binding for the whole work"—that is, for an outlay of 80l. for phototypes, in the phrase of Mincing Lane, unsight-unseen, of monuments not yet enumerated.

May Prof. Brunn and his editor, his phototypist and his subscribers, live forever; but seven years form a considerable period of ordinary human life, and even more of scientific progress as it is now advancing; and who can engage to be satisfied seven years hence with reproductions in a style satisfactory to-day? The name of Prof. Brunn stands deservedly high for exhaustive researches in the records of ancient art and artists. Some of his more ambitious essays in the interpretation of monuments have appeared fantastical; but he has, perhaps, only suffered from the difficulty of other expositors, not in Germany exclusively, who coming late are liable to find all the more rational and even the more moderately plausible points of view preoccupied. His "Einleitung" sets forth with much truth the need for fresh assistance for the student of ancient sculpture now that numerous and constantly accruing recoveries of important remains are modifying judg-

as to its essential characteristics as well as history. Collections of casts are multiplied, but it is represented that the examples which they contain, limited after all in number, are only available at the particular place and with occasional opportunities. So far it appears that the requirements of comparative study can only be met by graphic reproductions of the original monuments, and how then better than by photographs, which are as permanent as engravings, and, it is argued, have the further advantage of being in no degree affected by subjective preconceptions?

The last assumption is stated too absolutely. Subjective influence is not so easily excluded—"tamen usque recurret." It will assert itself in the selection of examples, and further in the important decision of points of view for their presentation, and possibly more detrimentally than mannerism of a draughtsman who may be superior in general taste. We are, indeed, duly reminded of the importance of point of view in giving sculpture its full value, and are thus doubly warranted in applying the test to the examples before us. The ancient sculptors knew too well what advantage might attach to a special point of view to hesitate about sacrificing sometimes every other to that supreme one which could not obtain full effect on easier terms. In all their fine works there is ever one supreme aspect, however others may also be considered and conciliated; in the case of a bust there can seldom be found to be more than one. To miss the recovery of this point is fatal—how fatal is exemplified in one reproduction before us, that of the marble head at Munich known as the Faun with a blotch, "Fauno colla macchia," from a discoloration on the right cheek. This is a highly characteristic work, admirably executed and finished. The animal affinity of the vivacious creature is betokened by the goat-like ears and the excrescences on the neck; and the expression of the face indicates a Puck-like disposition, prone to active pranks and enjoyment less of mischief than of preposterous mishaps. The broad, well-opened smile lifts the cheeks and assists the general roundness of the face, which is given by high cheek-bones and a bullet head. But the expressive and admirable silhouette contrived by the artist for the left outline of the face is blurred and forfeited through the photographer's erroneous point of view. The foreshortened side of the cheek is brought into sight like a rim with a tangle line beyond it, and beyond that comes in an obtrusive patch of curl. A more sensitive spectator would have edged round instinctively until, if Prof. Brunn's these confusing surfaces were eclipsed, the general contours came together in harmony, and the intention of the artist, as if suddenly focalized, would reveal itself unobscured. The happier effect is seen at once on comparison with even a simple engraving of the outline.

As the monuments will not be issued in chronological order, even so far as this can be determined for them, the value of instructive historical arrangement which is put forward will not be realized speedily. In the meantime the work will, perhaps, be more artistically interesting in its progress from the very contrast of intermingled specimens. The five plates before us range from the

most absolute archaism to an admirable example of the finest style of bas-relief, the recently discovered Epidaurian Asclepius, and to that monument of genius in the degrading service of luxury and wealth, the colossal drunken Barberini Faun.

But different conditions are demanded if the study of ancient sculpture is to have the full benefit of the aid of graphic reproductions. The lessons of the formal, flat, and rigid Apollo of Tenea are scarcely to be learnt, as regards the figure itself, from the single front view which is here presented to us. Moreover, if commended to us as a document of sculptural history, it requires to be collated with the Strangford Apollo, and others of the same approximate type; then with various extant examples of the type in which we observe how its rigidity is gradually relaxing and relaxed, as in the Milesian Apollo and its variations, till we are led onward to the noble Choiseul-Gouffier Apollo of the British Museum, and the central figure of one of the Olympian pediments. In these last examples the motionless, though no longer rigid, attitude is retained, while the conventional set smile has disappeared. In the groups of the Æginetan pediments the smile, even on the faces of the wounded, is as pronounced as ever, but associated with flexible and vigorous activity. Such are some of the comparisons which the present publication would professedly subserve, but which demand a far more extensive apparatus than it will supply even when complete. What is really required is the application of the best modes of reproduction to a work developing the plan and scope of the 'Denkmäler der Alten Kunst' of Müller and Oesterley. Both in scope and comprehensiveness, and largely indeed even in execution, this remains at present the most useful and instructive collection of illustrations of ancient art.

Prof. Brunn promises only a very brief text to accompany the plates, and in this to deal less with descriptive illustration than with their classification in periods and schools. It seems a little ungracious that while English and American subscriptions are invited, this text is to be provided only in German. Is this to be ascribed to that same *Λευκτική φρόνησις* which asserts itself by afflicting the world with mediæval script and typography and Teutonized dinner menus? The votaries of art and *belles-lettres* are not at present prepared to accept German as the cosmopolitan tongue. In any case, however, this publication must be allowed to have claims as an *édition de luxe*, and certainly those who can afford to indulge in it are so far to be congratulated.

A *Catalogue of the Works of S. Cousins, R.A.*, by A. Graves (H. Graves & Co.), adds one more to our debts to the accurate and judicious compiler. It is the most complete of three catalogues, more or less elaborate, of the productions of the most able mezzotint of portraits of our time. Cousins's life-work extended from 1820 until 1884, an unprecedentedly long time, during which, from 1825, no year passed, except 1866, 1871, and 1872, without one plate at least being finished on his table—occasionally as many as seven were completed within the twelve months—and the finest parts of the whole of them, three hundred and nine in number, were due (with unimportant exceptions) to his own hands. Unlike his master, S. W. Reynolds, Cousins

laboured during the greater part of his long and extremely profitable career "for his own hand," and, till age overtook him, had little aid from anybody. Indeed, Cousins worked on not fewer than eighty-nine of the three hundred and fifty plates which Reynolds turned out, most of them being small, and accepted as memoranda rather than finished engravings. A much better trained and fastidious draughtsman than his master, Cousins was of great value to that able man; so much so, indeed, that, in time, he had much difficulty in getting free from the tasks set him by Reynolds. Mr. Graves has lumped the names of the eighty-nine plates, without telling us if they are in chronological or any other order. The first print Cousins published independently bears the names of both Reynolds and Cousins, and Mr. Graves makes this less clear than we could wish. The print is after Phillips's capital portrait of Sir J. Banks seated at a table; the date is 1822. Among Cousins's early prints were the likenesses of Dr. John Mitchell and Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, painted by the John Graham whose high place in the Scottish school we mentioned the other day when reviewing Mr. Archer's book. In addition, he engraved in his youth after Lawrence, Beechey, Chantrey, Raeburn, Sir J. W. Gordon, Sir W. Ross, Sir M. Shee, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir E. Landseer, Sir C. Eastlake, and others. It is not too much to say that he added spirit, grace, and strength to everything he undertook. Some of his most famous prints, such as 'Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time,' after Landseer, 'Pius VII.' and 'Master Lambton,' after Lawrence, are intrinsically better than the pictures whose fame they have extended and preserved. He was never more fortunate than with Lawrence, witness his noble 'Miss Macdonald' and 'Countess Gower and Child'; he added solidity to the less solid works of Wilkie, as in 'The Maid of Saragossa.' Although he attained distinction as an engraver soon after 1825 (indeed art circles knew him long before), it was not till 1837 that he was induced to exhibit at the Royal Academy. He then sent 'Bolton Abbey.' Cousins, a man of strong character, thus marked his opinion of the body from which, in later times, he accepted honours, and in whose hands he placed a large portion of his life's earnings, to be managed for the benefit of artists. Among the most curious illustrations of his independence and resolve to act up to his opinions was his steadfast and long-continued refusal to engrave a portrait of the late Emperor of the French by Winterhalter. It was not to the painter he objected, for he had engraved his 'Prince of Wales as a Sailor.' His last work was his own portrait, after Mr. Long.

THE *Inventaire Général des Richesses d'Art de la France, Province, Monuments Civils*, Tome Deuxième (Paris, Plon), is a further instalment of a prodigious series of catalogues, systematic and concise to baldness, of buildings, such as the Hôtels de Ville at Besançon and Nantes, pictures, sculptures, and curiosities, such as vases and decorative carvings. Of the need of such an 'Inventaire' there is ample proof. For instance, at Nantes previously to 1830 the authorities of the city deliberated twenty years before they decided in what building to house their treasures, among which were important gifts from private individuals, besides the donations of the Government, which remained unarranged and disregarded in the lumber-rooms of the Hôtel de Ville, while rats assailed the canvases, and "certaines personnes peu scrupuleuses" enriched their private collections with the goods of the public. Nantes now has its Conservateur du Musée with 2,000 francs a year salary, 2,000 francs are spent on buying pictures, and 700 francs on the establishment. The Government is more liberal, having given from various Salons many modern works of art. Good indexes complete this desirable book.

A *Manual of Artistic Anatomy for the Use of Students in Art*, by J. C. L. Sparkes, illustrated

from Holden and Bourgerie (Baillière & Co.), is a capital book, and within its limits—which are wide enough to satisfy all but students bent on exhausting the subject—quite sufficient for ordinary use. After finding all they want thoroughgoing students may profitably turn to the volume of Prof. John Marshall. The illustrations are numerous, clear, and firmly drawn, of a fair size, sufficient for the student's purpose, while the anatomical descriptions are brief and simple, and present several views of the subject. An additional series of diagrams of the bones is designed to show the chief lines of the origins and insertions of the muscles, and thus illustrate a portion of the mechanics of the skeleton more clearly and satisfactorily than other handbooks of this kind. It has often struck us when examining works on artistic anatomy that they are confined to the external appearances and characters of the bones and muscles, and no attempt is made to explain their mechanism and functions. These are matters which the student has to find out for himself, and an intelligent person will hardly fail to discover a good deal. His work might, however, be shortened, and he would avoid mistakes, if a few clear explanations of the modes of motion, say of the femur, the position of its head in the acetabulum, the nature of the leverage of the head of the bone, its neck and body, were given. Mr. Sparkes has supplied a good deal of information of this sort; for instance, when he describes the patella as a lever designed to remove the acting force from the centre of motion, and then to increase the power. This description is not particularly happy, but it points in the direction to which we refer. A few diagrams illustrating the structures of the muscles, and their modes of action as sources of power, would add to the value of this book. An elaborate index concludes the volume, which we heartily recommend as handy and not costly.

Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales, Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial. Edited by the Rev. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (Cassell & Co.)—Any one taking up this volume with the intention of reading an account of one of our great abbeys or notable churches will be disappointed to find merely a series of essays of unequal merit on such well-known buildings and places as Westminster Abbey, Lutterworth, Stratford-on-Avon, St. Mary Redcliffe, and Waltham Abbey; and concerning these nothing is told that could not be learnt from an ordinary guide-book. On p. 25 it is said that a farm near Selborne "is supposed to this day to mark the site of the sanctuary in which the Black Canons fattened and rioted"! and on p. 139 we learn for the first time that the loft over the Lady Chapel at Christchurch (Hants) was "once the chapter-house of the priory"! Altogether it is difficult to see why such a book was written. It is fairly well illustrated with cuts drawn from photographs, which will account for the distortion visible in some of them.

We have received from Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co. the four remaining fasciculi of *Figaro-Salon*, par A. Wolff, of which we noticed the first portion on June 30th last. Among the exceptionally fine cuts are M. Aublet's spirited and crisply touched 'Autour d'une Partition,' ladies singing in parts about a piano; 'Le Repos' of M. Lhermitte (both of which we admired while reviewing the *Salon* of this year); the brilliant and solid 'Allons!' of M. Hagborg; 'Abord de l'Austerlitz' of M. Bourgoin; M. Roll's 'Manda Laméttrie, Fermière'; the portrait of his daughter by M. Carolus-Duran; M. Bernier's 'L'Étang de Quimerch'; M. Vuillefroy's 'Vaches Normandes'; M. Mathey's valuable study of tone and light and shade called 'Portrait de M. F. R.—,' an engraver examining a proof of a plate; and the 'Turpe senilis Amor' (centaurs making love) by M. E. Bayard. Having already commended this publication, we need say no more of its good qualities.—We have also

received the first number of a new illustrated magazine, the *Revue Universelle Illustrée*, published at a franc. The first number has taken fully a month to reach us from the Librairie de l'Art.

THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT LEAMINGTON.

The opening meeting was held in the capacious Town Hall of the new municipal buildings at noon on Tuesday last. There was a good attendance of members, but it would seem that local interest was not so strongly shown as is usually the case at these gatherings. The deep, scholarly, and bold opening address by the local president of last year, General Pitt-Rivers, when the Institute met at Salisbury, was in no sense rivalled at Leamington; but Lord Leigh, who occupied the position this year, spoke in an unaffected, pleasant way that was much appreciated. After a reminder that he had held a similar place at the last meeting of the Institute in Warwickshire in 1864, his introductory address was a running comment on the programme of the different excursions proposed to be made in the county during their visit. His lordship showed no little warmth and determination when introducing the obviously expected comments on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, and there can be no doubt that the Institute almost, if not quite, unanimously coincided with his references to Mr. Donnelly. Earl Percy, as the permanent president of the Institute, spoke with regret and feeling of the removal by death during the year of four of their prominent members, namely, Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Pullan. The Mayor (Mr. John Fell) wore his chain of office, and was accompanied by many of his colleagues in the Corporation. No set address was presented, but the Mayor, with much quiet taste, welcomed the antiquaries in a simple, straightforward way.

The first expedition was made on Tuesday afternoon by train to Stratford-on-Avon. The train accommodation was poor and dilatory, but a real bit of summer weather cheered the visitors on their late arrival, and rendered the beautiful avenue of lime trees by which the church is approached singularly charming. But the eyes of the antiquaries were eager for human rather than natural architecture, so that the interior of the fine old collegiate church was soon gained. The vicar did not put in an appearance, and after one or two comments on his absence, the members settled down in the chancel to listen to the inevitable discourse from the parish clerk on the monumental bust of Shakespeare. The Mayor (Sir Arthur Hodgson), who was kindly in attendance, suggested that any of the visitors who might be disposed could ask questions of the clerk; but the members, possibly not caring to receive lessons in archaeology from that official, however able, did not respond to the offer. Soon, however, a clear, precise voice was heard speaking in the nave, and it was found that Precentor Venables was giving an architectural outline description of the fabric. This Mr. Venables did with his usual ability. It is always pleasant to listen to him when discoursing on church architecture, for his hearers cannot fail to perceive that the speaker has not only mastered his subject, but speaks with an earnest appreciation of all that is good and true in its principles. He dwelt with much appropriateness on the unusually able way in which the Perpendicular work of the clearstory of the nave had been blended with and fitted into the ground story and arcades of Decorated date. We were glad to note, too, that Mr. Venables spoke with approval of the projected excellent plan of moving the organ out of the Early English north transept, which it completely blocks up, and rebuilding it over the great eastern arch of the nave.

The members then dispersed themselves over the town to the various points of Shakespearean

interest. The Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan, of the Grammar School, gave a valuable account of the school buildings, which used to pertain to the Guild of the Holy Cross, and which are interesting examples of fifteenth century domestic work. Some little time, too, was spent by the party in the adjacent chapel of the guild, which was rebuilt in the time of Henry VII. About the year 1804 a series of paintings in fresco were discovered on the walls, which were copied in detail and colour by Nichols, and printed in a now rare folio. Three copies of this work were placed in the chapel by the kindness of Mr. Laffan, and were closely studied. The principal subjects were a big Doom over the arch into the chancel (the usual subject there portrayed), the legend of the Invention of the Cross, and the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket. The chapel is now again whitewashed, but some hopes are entertained that the frescoes still remain beneath the wash. The Rev. Dr. Cox drew attention to the good carving in front of the present west gallery, pointing out that it was from the old Perpendicular rood-loft.

The Birthplace House was, of course, visited, with its local museum, and some little modern interest was aroused in the new and elaborate Shakespearean drinking-fountain, which was the jubilee gift to the town of an American citizen, Mr. Child.

In the evening the Antiquarian Section was opened in the Council Chamber, an admirably fitted up and suitable room for the purpose, by the Rev. J. Hirst, Principal of Ratcliffe College. The delivery of his address occupied an hour and a half, but he kept the attention of his audience right through, and there can be no doubt that it was a paper of much power and grasp, and one of the most valuable contributions to true archaeology that have been brought out by the Institute for several years. The paper aroused much after comment and interest among the members. Mr. Hirst's aim was to carry archaeology out of the narrow groove of mere local and English investigation, useful and helpful as that is for the purpose of illustrating our own early home life and past history, and to transport it to those vaster fields occupied by the nations of real antiquity. He drew attention to the societies recently founded for exploration in Egypt, Palestine, and Cyprus, to the Society of Biblical Archaeology, to the Hellenic Society, and to the British School at Athens. His chief illustrations of the value of Eastern research, emphasized by large drawings, were taken from the quite recent discoveries in Cyprus of Phœnician origin. At the conclusion of the paper Prof. E. C. Clark, of Cambridge, said a few words as to the special value of Mr. Hirst's paper and of its pregnant suggestions. It was somewhat of a bathos, after a paper of such a singularly wide scope, and dealing in particular with the very cradle of our common antiquity many centuries before Christ, to come down to another paper confining itself to the church plate of the single county of Warwick; but the Rev. George Miller, Rector of Radway, acquitted himself most creditably, and imparted a good deal of interest to a subject which he has made specially his own. Though no mediæval chalices or patens have yet come to light in the county, there are a considerable variety of the Elizabethan cups, and several valuable sets of seventeenth century work, the gift of the Dudley family, said to be of Spanish design. Chancellor Ferguson, one of our chief authorities on church plate, and the first to take up and carry out its diocesan description, made some valuable remarks on the legal responsibilities attaching to churchwardens as its custodians, and he was followed by the Rev. Dr. Cox with Derbyshire experiences in the same field. Mr. Lambert threw some life into the proceedings by suggesting that Mr. Miller had better rewrite most of his paper before it was printed, and made some *ex cathedra* and extraordinary statements with regard to the respective

values of pewter and silver, and the reason for the adoption of the former for Church purposes. But in all this he was gainsaid by Dr. Cox, who begged Mr. Miller, if he would be accurate, to leave his paper untouched. Quite unexpected warmth was developed on the subject, but it was now eleven o'clock, and the prospect of an early start on the morrow brought the discussion to a close.

On Wednesday the members started by rail from Leamington about ten o'clock, alighting at Banbury. From here carriages took the party to Broughton Castle, where Mr. and Mrs. Jane Gladwin received the Institute. Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., conducted the party over the castle, which is one of the most interesting examples of a fortified house existing in England. It is surrounded with water, but possessed no special architectural defences until 1407, when the proprietor obtained the royal licence for crenellating his mansion. Much of the eastern part of the house, including the chapel, dates back to the beginning of the fourteenth century. The small domestic chapel, with its numerous fenestral openings into several adjoining chambers, excited much interest. The altar, supported on stone brackets, is in its original position.

The carriages then proceeded to Compton Wynyate, where, by the kind permission of the Marquess of Northampton, luncheon was served in the great hall. This fine instance of an early sixteenth century mansion was built by Sir William Compton about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. Its great charm is the abundance and beauty of the panelling and wood carving of the interior.

Of the noble church of Adderbury, visited on the return journey, Mr. Venables gave an interesting but far too brief description. It seems to have been somewhat over-scraped and renovated at its restoration. The church of Bloxham, of which the members got a tantalizing view in passing, was to have been visited, but time forbade. The only fault of a charming excursion in the best of weathers was that rather too much was attempted.

MONOLITHS IN CYPRUS.

Eltham, August 2, 1888.

SOME few weeks ago, in the pages of the *Athenæum*, I gave an account of a number of monoliths discovered by Mr. Hogarth and myself in Cyprus during the past winter, and hazarded an opinion as to their *raison d'être* which was rather different to that previously advanced with regard to the exactly similar stones existing at Colossi and Papho.

Of those at the latter place Prof. Sayce (*Aca-*
demy, Feb. 11th, 1888) says:—

"The two stones, like the stones Jachin and Boaz in front of Solomon's Temple, or the upright stones in the Giant's Tower in Gozo, are memorials of the worship of Bethels, or sacred stones, common throughout the Semitic world, which the Phœnicians brought with them to Cyprus."

Shortly before leaving the island I found another of these monoliths in the Diorizos valley, near the village of Kithasi. Lying immediately before it, but tilted on its side, was this massive flat stone, which, as far as I can remember without my notes, must have measured about 7 ft. by 5 ft. and about 2 ft. in thickness. That it was the stone of a press was evident from the fact that a deep circular groove was cut on its surface—the depth of it increasing from the back, or part nearest the adjacent monolith, to the front, where it was carried out in a small spout which projected about 6 in. From such stones, though of smaller size, are in use at the present day.

In the course of a conversation with Col. Warren, Chief Secretary, I learnt that in a village in the northern range there exists—or did exist not long ago—a press of the same nature as those of which there is no doubt the monoliths form a part, differing only in the fact that

massive timbers took the place of the perforated stone.

These curious, and at first sight puzzling monuments of a bygone age are thus the fulcra of levers of oil or wine presses, and I fear that if any one ever fell prone at Prof. Sayce's Bethels he must have been no Phœnician filled with religious fervour, but some erring Roman husbandman filled with the juice of the Cyprus grape.

F. H. H. GUILLEMARDE.

SALE.

ON Tuesday Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold the collection of coins of Mr. J. H. James, of Watford. The following pieces realized high prices:—Henry VIII. Sovereign, 39*l*. Henry VIII. George Noble, *obv.* St. George on horseback spearing the dragon, *rev.* a ship with a rose on the mast, 65*l*. 10*s*. Elizabeth, Royal, *obv.* the queen in a ship, *rev.* sun, 20*l*. 5*s*. James I., Fifteen-Shilling Piece, *obv.* lion sejant supporting shield, 15*l*. 5*s*. Charles I. Three-Pound Piece, 1642, 15*l*. 5*s*.; another, but dated 1643, 16*l*. 15*s*. Shrewsbury Pound Piece, 1642, no ground beneath the horse, and reverse without the band below the coronet, 13*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. Cromwell, Pattern Half Broad, 1658, by Tanner, 19*l*. 10*s*. George I. Five-Guinea Piece, 1716, 17*l*.

Finest Art Gossipy.

MR. H. MARTYN KENNARD has presented to the British Museum two of the interesting mummies which were dug up in the Fayum by Mr. Petrie. The larger, that of Artemidorus, has a very fine painted portrait of the deceased wearing a garland, and is decorated with three scenes in gold upon a red ground. The smaller, that of a child, is also exceedingly interesting. The unusual nature of the ornamentation and the period to which they belong (about A.D. 400) make them objects of considerable value and importance.

THE Council of the Art-Union of London have invited members of the society and others to inspect, at 112, Strand, the prizes of the year 1888.

THE fifteenth-century roof of the church of St. Brannock, near Barnstaple, has been restored. It is one of the finest in the West of England. The rafters, thirty-four feet long, constructed without tie beams, which had spread and thrust out the walls on which they rested, have been drawn together and secured with iron ties. Some of the moulded ribs have been renewed, only, we trust, as constructional features; the decayed bosses ought not to be replaced with imitations of the ancient types, but with uncarved blocks only. The well-known large boss of St. Brannock and his pigs has not, we understand, been meddled with.

THE interesting church of St. Saviour at Dartmouth is being "restored"—not, let us hope, to the destruction of all its features—by Messrs. Ashworth & Sedding.

THE removal of the railings at the east end of the National Gallery and setting back of the adjoining pavement, in order to widen the roadway facing the porch of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, which have now been completed, are, as we stated some time since, all that can be needed in that place. Not the least harm has been done to the Gallery.

THE complaints recently made against the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, because, on behalf of their fabric fund, they have demanded a fee for the admission of a statue to their already overcrowded precincts, are most unreasonable. Among other things, complainants forget that the authorities of the Abbey, when admitting a statue, practically undertake not only to find room for it, but to protect it for evermore. It is not, nor ever was, a part of the duty of the Abbey authorities to shelter statues of the dead, however great. The state of the church is such

that before long steps must be taken to remove not a few of the recent memorials from its overcrowded floors, where they jostle each other in a most unseemly fashion.

THE first portion of the report of the chemical experts commissioned to inquire into the effects of light on water colours has been issued. Broadly speaking, it adds very little indeed to what every trained artist in water colour knew already through professional traditions, the instruction of qualified teachers, and practical observation. Nearly every youth who had had six months' practice was bound to know (whether he chose to use his knowledge is another matter) by far the greater part of the data now authoritatively affirmed. An exception is to be found in the comments on the behaviour of certain pigments when, as the old chemists were wont to say, they are "exhibited in vacuo." These remarks are alone worthy of the occasion and reward the pains of the observers. Probably they will lead to the manufacture of frames within which, and in permanent vacua, drawings may be placed with impunity. Painters will smile at the discovery of what is a mare's nest to many, the curious power of Prussian blue to, so to say, partially rehabilitate itself. Of the pigments, fading in various degrees, or more or less practically permanent, old experience is, with some minor and not quite certain exceptions, fully confirmed. We knew already all that is said of the behaviour of gamboge, Indian red, indigo, Prussian blue, rose madder, and nearly all the other pigments mentioned. Every lad knows all about carmine, Indian yellow, and crimson lake. Of course the experts, to whom we owe the report, were not the less bound to examine these pigments. We recommend artists to procure the report and anxiously wait for the second part, which is to be strictly chemical. Even an abstract of that which is before us would, to be useful at all, be quite beyond the limits of our space, and be extremely technical withal. Pigments in oil or copal are not discussed.

THE ruins of the Cour des Comptes, on the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, the last reminder of the outrages of the Commune in 1871, will, it is said, be removed previous to the opening of the approaching Exposition Universelle. There is a grim usefulness in this memento, which, joined with the state of the French exchequer, may possibly lead to its being left in its present state. Large trees have grown on the *débris* within the enclosure of the windowless and roofless palace.

THE removal of Couture's famous picture of 'Les Romains de la Décadence' from the walls of the Luxembourg in order to make room for M. Cormon's 'Vainqueurs de Salamine,' which we noticed while reviewing the Salon of 1887, ought not to occur without a record. The Couture is to go, we understand, to a provincial *musée*.

THE death is announced of the Antwerp painter M. Henri de Baekeler.

MUSIC

MUSIC FOR VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE.

Duo Concertante, by Charles Harford Lloyd; *Sonata in F sharp minor*, by E. M. Lawrence, Op. 20; *Sonata in B minor*, by B. Luard Selby; *Six Characteristic Pieces*, for two violins and pianoforte, by Siegfried Jacoby. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—As a result of the greatly increasing study of the violin, especially among the female sex, a strong demand has arisen for new music written for the instrument in conjunction with the pianoforte. The above list, it will be seen, includes three works of greater importance than ordinary *salon* music. Mr. Harford Lloyd, whose choral works have been received with deserved favour, appeals for approval with equal success in his 'Duo Con-

certainly.' It consists of an introduction leading to an *allegro con brio* in a flat, written in strict sonata form. The style of the music is very refined and melodious, and there is not a vague nor a superfluous bar from beginning to end. The violin may be replaced by either a clarinet or viola, and parts are supplied for both these instruments. The sonata of Mr. Lawrence is in three movements, all of which have considerable merit, the principal defect being a lack of contrast and variety in the details. The composer never ventures far away from the original key, and introduces his second subjects in the dominant instead of the relative major. The themes themselves are attractive, and the writing is immaculate in a technical sense. Mr. Selby's sonata is also in three movements. It is a more mature work, and while the laws of form are observed, the writing shows the freedom and ease of an experienced musician. The second and third movements are very impassioned, and the general tone of the work is decidedly tragic. Mr. Selby is a composer from whom it is reasonable to expect some really excellent work. In future essays he should be careful to correct his proofs; we have noted several mistakes, including a pair of fifths which we would like to believe are due to the printer rather than the composer. Mr. Jacoby's pieces form No. 10 of Messrs. Novello's albums for violin and piano-forte. They are elegantly written sketches in various styles, and generally pleasing without much originality. Perhaps their best passport to popularity is the fact that there is very little music for two violins and piano-forte.

Five Romances. By G. A. Macfarren. (Ash-down.)—These must be comparatively recent compositions of the late Sir George Macfarren, as they are dedicated to a young violinist who was a student at the Royal Academy of Music not many years ago. With the exception of No. 2, which is bright and vivacious, the general character of the romances is quiet and refined. The interest centres chiefly in the violin, the piano part being little more than an accompaniment. It should be added that the composer has for the time laid aside the academic style; the pieces are as clear and simple in construction as possible, and quite easy.

Among a large number of miscellaneous pieces are the following, which we consider the most entitled to favourable mention: *The Violinist's Album*, consisting of original and selected pieces in various styles, edited by Josef Trousselle (Marriott & Williams); *Cavatina*, by Gilbert Webb, an easy, but very refined and melodious sketch (same publishers); *Favourite Melodies*, classical and miscellaneous, edited by Frederic Weekes (Weekes & Co.), issued in numbers, full music size; four *Fantasies on English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh Airs*, respectively, by W. H. Birch (same publishers); *Operatic Fantasies*, arranged by Davidson Palmer (J. Williams), in which the composer has added as little of his own as possible, and in which the melodies are not tortured out of all recognition; *Gavotte in C*, by Benjamin Godard; *Clotilde Gavotte*, by Henry Farmer; and *Romance in a minor*, by Oliver Cramer (same publisher), all easy and pleasing trifles; and *Serenade in A*, by W. Gardner Beard (Leipzig, Kistner), a piece of a somewhat higher calibre, and decidedly effective, though only moderately difficult.

We may recommend to the notice of violoncello players No. 9 of Novello, Ewer & Co.'s albums for violoncello and piano-forte, containing *Six Morceaux de Salon* by Raff; and a melodious and graceful *Cavatina* in F by Francesco Berger (same publishers).

Musical Gossip.

THE Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Freeman Thomas, will commence this (Saturday) evening. Mr. Gwyllym Crowe is again the conductor.

M. BENJAMIN GODARD has completed an opera entitled 'Dante et Beatrice,' which will be produced at the Paris Opéra Comique.

A MS. VOLUME of compositions by Michael Haydn, dating from 1777 to 1779, has recently been discovered at Salzburg.

ANOTHER biography of Liszt, from the pen of Herr August Göllerich, has just appeared at Leipzig. It forms vol. viii. of the series of "Musiker-Biographien," commenced by the late Dr. Ludwig Nohl.

THE direction of the Imperial Opera at Vienna, having to produce three works next season which have not previously been heard, have selected Rubinstein's 'Der Dämon,' Berlioz's 'Benvenuto Cellini,' and Baron Franchetti's 'Asrael,' that is to say, three operas by foreign composers.

HERR IGNAZ BRÜLL, best known in this country as the composer of 'Das Goldene Kreuz,' has written a new opera, with the title of 'Das Steinerne Herz,' which will be produced at Vienna, and also at New York by the German Opera Company next season.

IT is possible that Herr Felix Mottl, who was for some years conductor of the Berlin Opera, will shortly resume his position in the German capital in place of Herr Sucher, who has asked to be relieved from his engagement.

THE Emperor of Germany has written a letter to Frau Cosima Wagner, enclosing 2,000 marks (100*l.*) as a contribution towards the Bayreuth performances, which he declares he will take under his special patronage.

IT is stated that the fourth centenary of the discovery of America will be celebrated at Genoa by the revival of an opera by Morlacchi, entitled 'Cristoforo Colombo,' composed in 1828.

AN Italian paper states that an English amateur has recently secured in Milan a magnificent Stradivarius, dated 1716, in perfect preservation, for the sum of 800*l.*

THE Council General of the Bologna Exhibition is organizing a competition of military and other bands on a large scale, to take place on October 15th. Prizes will be awarded of the value of 400*l.*, 300*l.*, 150*l.*, and 80*l.*

IN consequence of lack of support the Court Opera at Stockholm has had to seek a private director, who will not receive any subvention, though the use of the theatre and properties will be ceded to him gratuitously.

DRAMA

The French Stage in the Eighteenth Century. By Frederick Hawkins. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

ENCOURAGED by the favourable reception awarded his 'Annals of the French Stage to the Death of Racine,' Mr. Hawkins has issued two companion volumes, which carry the record to the close of the eighteenth century. Materials for the continuation are not less abundant than those for the original work. The new book of Prof. Lemont, 'La Comédie en France au Dix-huitième Siècle,' has appeared too recently to be of service, and the eminently useful 'Histoire du Théâtre Français' of the brothers Parfaict, upon which most subsequent works are founded, extends no further than the year 1721. The 'Annales Dramatiques,' however, of Une Société de Gens de Lettres continue the record in a fashion which, if less convenient of use, is not less effective; and the 'Histoire du Théâtre Français' of M. Hippolyte Lucas supplies a complete record of the order of production of plays, a portion of which Mr. Hawkins has very wisely trans-

ferred into his second volume. Abundant histories of the stage were published during the eighteenth century. The literature of the stage in its relations to history has been abundantly treated in works which are easily accessible, and the lives of actors and those of dramatists supply much amusing and valuable information.

Mr. Hawkins has carried out conscientiously his self-imposed task. His book is trustworthy, readable, and entertaining, and in the first of these respects, at least, contrasts with most works of its class. A little tendency to supply the "picturesque English," which, being substituted for accuracy, has rendered most English works on the stage completely and bewilderingly untrustworthy may lead a casual reader to wrong conclusions. For a work printed in England, and dealing with an exceptionally large number of unfamiliar foreign names, the accuracy is surprising. Somis, the Italian musician, appears as Sommis, and the name of Madame Clairon is once spelt without the *i*. One very curious oversight must be attributed to the author. At the performance of Gresset's comedy 'Le Méchant,' Madame de Forcalquier, a lady of surprising beauty entering the theatre at the moment when the line was uttered, "La faute est aux dieux qui la firent si belle," the enraptured spectators clapped their hands so loudly as to arrest the representation of the play. By substituting for this line another, "La faute est aux dieux qui la firent si belle," Mr. Hawkins has spoiled the story, and has furnished a new and an amusing example for any forthcoming collection of blunders. In the case of most serious error the mistake, somewhat curiously belongs to English literature and not to French. The 'Xerxes' of Crebillon, produced February 7th, 1714, was acted but once. At the close of the performance Crebillon collected from the actors their written parts and threw them all into the fire, exclaiming, "Je me suis trompé; le public m'a éclairé." Apropos of this Mr. Hawkins naturally cites the 'Xerxes' of Colley Cibber, produced, as it appears, with equal ill success at Lincoln's Inn Theatre fifteen years earlier, and adds that a theatrical wardrobe offered for sale shortly afterwards was announced to include the imperial robes of Xerxes, worn only once. The catalogue in which this announcement appears is as imaginary as that in Rabelais of the library of Saint Victor, with its 'Pantoufle Decretorum,' its 'Le Moustardier de Penitence,' its 'Majoris de Modo Faciens Boudinos,' and other less easily mentionable titles. It is part of a fanciful description No. 42 of the *Tatler* of the property in Drury Lane of Christopher Rich, Esq.; other items being "a rainbow a little faded," "a basket hilted sword very convenient to carry in the pocket," "three bottles and a half of lightning," and so forth. Highly interesting chapters upon Voltaire and upon Beaumarchais include some late discoveries with regard to those authors. The whole is, in fact, creditably executed, and the work, with its portraits of Mlle. Clairon (as the Muse of Tragedy), Voltaire, Beaumarchais, and Regnard, is satisfactory in most respects.

THE WEEK.

DRURY.—'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,' Play in Four Acts. By Richard Mansfield and T. R. Sullivan.
 GAIETY.—'Marina,' a Drama in Four Acts. Founded upon Mr. Barnes of New York. By John Coleman.
 PRINCESS.—'The Still Alarm,' a Drama in Four Acts. By Joseph Arthur.

THAT law proceedings with regard to the privilege of producing rival versions of 'The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' should have begun serves to show with how little wisdom the stage, like the world, is governed. Two adaptations of this unhappy story have been given, with the result of proving that, artistically at least, had best have been left at home. Of these works the earlier in the field, that by Messrs. Mansfield and Sullivan, istedious and repellent, while the second, by Mr. Bandmann, is tedious and absurd. Never, surely, was there a tale with less promise for the dramatist than Mr. Stevenson's grim study. Almost as soon might one have thought of dramatizing some of the psychological sketches of Balzac. Two adaptations have, however, been made for America and transferred to London, and both, so far as regards the first night's verdict, have escaped censure. In neither, however, had moderate skill been expended upon the workmanship, and in neither did the interest of the public extend beyond the central figure. It may, perhaps, be held that Mr. Bandmann's version is the more shapely. The action is, at least, more consecutive. The comic scenes are, however, preposterous, the character of the heroine is hardly more sympathetic than that of the hero, literary merit is conspicuously absent, and the idea of ending up the whole like 'Faust' with an apotheosis is one of the most unhappy that ever crossed a playwright's mind. Who was the being who was raised above the skies we failed from a brief sight of the transparency to discover. In piece or acting or characters we found, however, nothing which had any "relish of salvation" about it.

The version by Messrs. Mansfield and Sullivan, meanwhile, possesses one or two situations of the "creepy" order, but between these there is a morass of dullness, a very valley of desolation. An attempt has been made in both instances to obtain a love interest by making Jekyll in love with the daughter of the man whom Hyde murders. In neither case is the experiment a success. The heroine is heartless and uninteresting, and the relations between her and her lover are as incomprehensible as they are unpleasing. There remains only the superposition of the principal character. Mr. Mansfield's Dr. Jekyll is too lackadaisical, Mr. Bandmann's too seraphic. When first seen Dr. Jekyll should have some faint hope in life, some regard for the fair creature who throws herself at his head. This Mr. Mansfield fails to express. He is happier with Mr. Hyde. The first appearance at the window of the hideous creature, followed as it was by the shriek of the heroine, effectually dispelled the drowsiness to which the early portion of the play disposed the audience. His entry and his smooth hop, his wild leap at the throat of the man who interfered to arrest his lustful advances, and the fiendish delight with which he choked and beat and rent his victim to death were startling in their way. Mr.

Bandmann, perhaps for the reason that he came later, failed to score so heavily. He presented a clumsier and it might be a more diabolical animal, but not a more impish. Man when seeking to depict diabolical traits has been obliged to have recourse to animals; and it is edifying to study the caprice that has been shown in the selection of attributes. The ape has always been a familiar of Satan, as the cat has been of the witch his minister. Mr. Mansfield gives the ape-like agility, and mows and mops and squeals like a member of the simian tribe. He suggests, however, in his hop the notion of a raven, a bird also of ill omen. Mr. Bandmann is wholly gorilla-like. Rapid changes from one character to another are, of course, accomplished by both actors. No special difficulty attends, however, these things, which belong rather to the nature of stage tricks than to true histrionic art. It is possible that the very repulsiveness of the story may attract the public to one or other theatre. The taste for novelty is, indeed, not easily sated. There are few, however, who having once seen either piece will feel any disposition to go again or to recommend their friends to go. The general cast was weak in both instances.

Not one of the intermediate season's novelties has strong claim upon attention. A version of 'Mr. Barnes of New York' owes so much success as it obtained at the Gaiety to the acting of Miss Sophie Eyre, who showed the passionate, sensuous temperament of Marina the Corsican, after whom the play is named. 'The Still Alarm,' meanwhile, a drama imported from America to London, and produced at the Princess's, is conventional and commonplace, its sensation scene showing the rapid manning and despatch of an American fire engine upon the receipt of what is known as a still alarm. Mr. H. Nicholls, Miss F. Leslie, Miss Mary Rorke, and Mr. Lacy took part in the piece; but the interest of the public centred in the four-footed performers, whose feats were greeted with warm applause. On the whole there is little in the season's drama it is possible to contemplate with satisfaction.

ACTORS AND MANAGERS UNDER QUEEN ANNE.

I.

THERE is no period of English theatrical history of which the events and personages stand out more vividly before us than the reign of Queen Anne, and for this we are indebted chiefly to Colley Cibber's 'Apology,' a work from which successive writers have derived almost all their materials. But the absence of system in Cibber's delightful narrative, and the wonderful facility he had of making mistakes when he ventured to give dates, have led to constant inaccuracies in writers on the drama, and any authoritative information is, therefore, always welcome. Cibber once or twice alludes vaguely to litigation between Rich and others; but the proceedings of the courts, and especially the Court of Chancery, have never apparently been examined with the view of obtaining particulars of these actions, and the existence of certain suits in which Cibber was himself a party, and which throw a flood of light upon theatrical history, has not been so much as suspected. It is here proposed to give abstracts, maintaining to a large extent the form of the originals, of the proceedings in these cases, with such brief comment as may serve to illustrate them.

Drury Lane Theatre was opened by the King's

Company in 1662, and reopened, after being burned down, in 1674; Dorset Gardens Theatre was opened by the Duke of York's Company in 1671. In 1681 Charles Hart and Edward Kynaston, actors at Drury Lane, entered into an agreement with Charles, son of Sir William Davenant, and with Thomas Smith and Thomas Betterton, of the Duke's Theatre, with a view of bringing about a union of the two companies, the result of which was that in 1682 the Duke's Theatre was closed, and the company, recruited by Hart and Kynaston, went to Drury Lane. Five years later Charles Davenant transferred his interest to Alexander Davenant, who in turn sold it to Christopher Rich in March, 1690/1. Rich, a scheming man, not above very sharp practices, soon managed in some way to act as if he were the sole proprietor, and the actors found they had a very undesirable manager to deal with. Betterton accordingly obtained a separate licence, and opened a new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1695; but by 1704 he was glad to assign his licence and company to Vanbrugh, who designed a new theatre in the Haymarket, which was opened on April 9th, 1705. The Haymarket Theatre did not, however, succeed, and at the close of the 1705-6 season Vanbrugh let it to Owen McSwiney, or Swiney, who had been an acting manager to Rich, at a rent of 5*l.* for every acting day, the whole rent not to exceed 700*l.* a year. Swiney opened on October 15th, having taken with him, by Rich's leave, such actors as were willing to accompany him, with the exception of Cibber. Rich thought that by this arrangement both theatres would be under his own control; but, as might be expected, he soon quarrelled with Swiney. Drury Lane Theatre was so unsuccessful that Sir Thomas Skipwith, who had a large interest in the patent, gave his whole interest to a friend, Col. Brett. Sir Thomas, however, afterwards instituted a suit in Chancery, alleging that the conveyance of his interest had only been made in trust; and Brett became so tired of the affair—described in Cibber's 'Apology,' ch. xii.—that he withdrew from all concern in the theatre. In the season of 1707-8 the two companies were reunited, the Haymarket being made over to Swiney in January, 1708, to be devoted to operas, while the actors joined those at Drury Lane. But in 1709 there was a quarrel with Rich about benefits, and Cibber, Wilks, and Doggett proposed to join Swiney. In June the Lord Chamberlain closed Drury Lane, and after certain structural alterations at the Haymarket that theatre was successfully opened for the acting of plays. Rich, in the meanwhile, began to rebuild the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, but he died before it was completed.

With these facts before us we can pass to the first of the suits now to be described. It was an action brought by Robert Wilks against Christopher Rich, and the following is an abstract of the complainant's bill, dated November 8th, 1707 (Chancery Pleadings, Public Record Office, Reynardson, I. and II., before 1714, No. 464).

Robert Wilks, of London, gentleman, the complainant, says that by articles of agreement dated on or about October 9th, 1704, between him and Christopher Rich, of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, Esquire, one of the assigns of the patents of the theatres, it is pretended that your orator, Wilks, for considerations therein mentioned, did agree at all times for the five years dating therefrom to act, dance, and rehearse all such parts, persons, dances, prologues, and other things in any theatre or theatres or other places as should be ordered or appointed for him by Rich, and not, during the same period, to act, sing, dance, or rehearse any part, &c., in any theatre, playhouse, or place whatsoever other than such as might be appointed and governed by Rich, without his leave and consent in writing, nor to assist any other playhouse or company, or any one belonging to them, but should do all he could to promote the interests of Rich and the company of comedians

under his government; and Rich did by the said articles agree that your orator should or might from thenceforth during the said term receive out of the theatre or theatres under Rich's government the weekly sum or salary of 4*l.*—a week to be taken as six acting days—to be paid as other actors of the company should generally be paid; and for the true performance of this agreement your orator did bind himself unto Rich in penalty of 200*l.*; and your orator sheweth that by a certain deed-poll of defeasance of the same date, October 9th, 1704, reciting the said articles, Rich covenanted that if by indisposition your orator could not perform the agreements, or if he should neglect to perform them, then a reasonable abatement was to be made to Rich out of the payments aforesaid. And your orator sheweth that some differences arose between him and Rich, especially (and this he declares to be true) because your orator was indicted and presented for speaking divers profane words and sentences in several plays, which he spoke by Rich's orders, whereupon your orator did, as allowed by the deed of defeasance, forbear to act in Rich's playhouse, as he conceived he might or might not do at his pleasure. But now Rich, combining with several persons unknown to your orator, how to wrest from him great sums of money, and to vex and perplex him with a multitude of vexatious lawsuits, did in Michaelmas term, 1706, commence and prosecute an action of covenant against your orator in the Court of Queen's Bench upon the said articles of agreement, and by his declaration assigned as a breach of the said covenant that your orator on the 2nd of September, 1706, at Oxford, in a certain place there used for a playhouse, called Burnham's Tennis Court (being a theatre or playhouse not governed by Rich), acted in a certain comedy called 'The Recruiting Officer,' without the consent in writing of Rich or his assigns, and set forth several other plays in which your orator is pretended by Rich to have acted at Oxford. And Rich did also in Trinity term, 1707, commence and prosecute his actions of debt against your orator in the Court of Queen's Bench for the said penalty, stating that on the 26th of May, 1707, at the Queen's Theatre at Westminster (a theatre not governed by Rich), your orator acted in a comedy, 'Wit without Money,' without written consent from Rich, contrary to the articles of agreement. And your orator shows that Rich has not only commenced the actions aforesaid, but also threatened to bring a multiplicity of actions for each particular time your orator has or shall act in any theatre or place during this term of five years other than as appointed for him by Rich; and Rich also threatens to sue out executions against your orator not only for the penalty of the said articles, but also for all the several sums of money, though small, assessed to him for damage and costs of the several suits brought by him; by means of which your orator will be greatly impoverished and utterly ruined and undone; and your orator insists that Rich ought not to exact and take the penalty of the said articles and the pretended damages for such pretended breaches thereof, nor to load your orator with such actions as he threatens. Your orator charges that Rich has not sustained damages by your orator's neglect to act under him, or at least not such great damage as he pretends; howbeit, Rich still persists in the prosecution of his suits, and threatens to do so with all violence. All which is contrary to equity and good conscience; wherefore, as your orator cannot obtain any relief against Rich, to ascertain his whole pretended damages, save by the aid of this honourable court, to the end that Rich may upon his oath make a true and perfect answer to all the matters aforesaid, and if really entitled to recover anything, may have but one single satisfaction for the same, and may not have the penalty of the said articles, nor be permitted to multiply or load your orator with numerous actions, but that there may be a trial

directed to ascertain Rich's whole damages, and that the articles of agreement may be delivered up to be cancelled, and all further proceedings at law upon those articles stayed by the injunction of this honourable court, may it please your Lordship to grant unto your orator a writ of subpoena to be directed to Rich, commanding him on a certain day, and under a certain pain, to appear before your Lordship, and make a true and perfect answer to all these premises, and to abide by such order as may seem meet to your Lordship; and your orator shall ever pray, &c.

The first of the actions for debt alluded to above was brought by Richard Deane against Robert Wilks, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, gent., in Michaelmas term, 1706 (Queen's Bench Judgment Rolls, 5 Anne, Mich., 127). Deane said Wilks had, on the 24th of June, 1703, given him a bond for 100*l.*, but he had not paid the same; and as Wilks made no defence judgment was given against him on the 25th of October, 1706, with 53*s.* damages. In Trinity term next following Deane, through his representative Rupert Clarke (who, as we shall see, was Rich's attorney), acknowledged himself satisfied by Wilks of his debt and damages. The second action, brought by Rich against Wilks in Michaelmas term, 1707, was for 200*l.* and 11*l.* damages; but the action is not entered on the roll, or, at any rate, no reference is given to the membrane, so that details of the suit cannot be ascertained.

GEORGE A. AITKEN.

Dramatic Gossip.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT remained to the last in her best form, and her farewell representation of Marguerite Gautier was one of the finest exhibitions the stage has witnessed. The past has been Madame Bernhardt's best season in London.

UNDER the direction of Mdlle. Thénard, of the Comédie Française, 'Le Baiser' of M. Théodore de Banville was given on Tuesday afternoon in the woods of Cannizaro. The piece, which belongs to the latest *répertoire* of the Théâtre Français, is not specially suited to pastoral representation. It is, however, a bright, gay, and tender satire, and with rustic accessories, including a Watteau ballet by the children of Madame Katti Lanner, proved an agreeable entertainment. Miss Annie Schletter looked extremely well as the fairy who owes to masculine devotion her escape from old age and decrepitude; and Lady Archibald Campbell played agreeably the young Pierrot, who is deluded into her service, and rewarded with feminine ingratitude. The vivacious and spirited lines were well spoken, and the entertainment was pleasant to contemplate.

ONE-ACT plays have been written by Mr. Charles Thomas for the Court Theatre and the Garrick. One of these will preface the representation of Mr. Denny's new comedy 'Cross Purposes,' with which the Court will open.

MR. H. BRACY will begin on the 27th inst. a seven weeks' season at the Avenue with a comedy by Mr. Arthur Law, and a rewritten burlesque of Mr. Robert Reece, in which Mr. Righton will reappear.

MR. HARRIS seeks to profit by temporary influences, and the new play, by himself and Mr. H. Hamilton, to be produced this autumn at Drury Lane, is to be entitled 'The Spanish Armada.'

IN consequence of the success of 'The Paper Chase,' Mr. Lionel Brough's tenure of Toole's Theatre has been extended until to-night (Saturday).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. S.—J. O.—E. B.—J. B. K.—E. F.—W. A. S. H.—C. E. H.—M. S. W.—W. S. M.—A. W.—received.
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